REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,967.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 59	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, si ould be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, Despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesos, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Mangalore	26	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Alleppy	28	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Colombo	29	„ False Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Negapatam	Sept. 2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptional Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. The cargoes can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMEGAH.

The s. s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 144 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Guadar	24	„ Fao	8
„ Muscat	26	„ Bushire	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bahreh	9
„ Linga	30	„ Linga	13
„ Bushire	Sept. 1	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Koweit	1	„ Muscat	17
„ Fao	3	„ Guadar	19
„ Mahomerah	3	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, early next month. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 12th Aug. 1874

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Chilblains, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by A.S. ROBKS, 67, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,984 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. Reynolds, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Ancona and Venice, but not for Malta, Gibraltar or Southampton.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Venice and Marseilles.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Anderson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

SOUTHAMPTON LINE.

BY the s.s. HYDASPES, sailing on the 21st instant, and every alternate Week's Steamer thereafter, PASSENGERS will be BOOKED for BRINDISI, ANCONA and VENICE, but NOT for MALTA, GIBRALTAR, or SOUTHAMPTON.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Muslin, Scarfs and Chintz.

200 bolts Canvas No. 5, 2 cases Scales, 2 cases assorted Turn Screws, 3 cases Combs, 1 case Gilt Watch Guards, 1 case Parsee Shirts, 1 case Brushes, &c.

1 Panorama Mechanical Picture Case.

On account and risk of Nowrojee Cowasjee Mistry—

A few lots of assorted size ready-made Frames, and assorted Frame Flower Ornaments.

On account and risk of Gella Hoorjee—

H R C—16-25—3 Cases superior White Shirtings.

On account of Abdoolcader Abdoolhosen—

B B—70-100—9 Bales Printing Paper of 40 lbs.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th Aug. Messrs. S. S. & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the remainder invoice of 12 cases pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, Morning Toilet, Going to Bath, Painting the Eave, The Blount Greek and Romania Girl, Marri-ge of the Prince of Wales, Table d'Hote, Masquerade, Madonna, Feeding-Time, Winter in the Hartz, Winter in Holland, Departure, Uninvited Guest, Harvest Girl, Language of Flowers, Battle-piece, Contemplation, Sleeping Madonna and Child, Infected Letter, Preparing for Dinner, Solitude, Mother's Treasure, Great Eastern, The Pope, The Evening, Mother's Happiness, Judith, Late-ning to the Bird, Scene on the Coast of Holland, Morning Bath, Lucy Bird, Broad Path, Christian Martyr, Black Ground Prints, Popes, &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ „ Drills.
3 Cases Coloured Prints.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, *NORWICH.*

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT LEES has CEASED to SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.

WHITTLE & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

NOTICE.—VERBAL OFFERS will be received at the GRAND ARSENAL, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, for the SUPPLY of CLOTH, Linen, Brown; FILES, Bastard, Rubbers; IRON, Wrought, T.; STOCKS, Carpenter and Timber, &c., &c., &c.

F. SWANSON, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay Grand Arsenal, 7th August 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that existing LICENSES for SALE of EUROPE and AMERICAN TOBACCO and CHEROOTS in the Town and Island of Bombay will EXPIRE on the 30TH SEPTEMBER 1874. Under Act IV. of 1867, all persons, Hotel-keepers and others, retailing Tobacco, Cheroots, and all preparations of Tobacco are required to take out licenses, which are obtainable on application to the Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Carnac Bunder.

The charge for each license is One Rupee per annum or for any part of a year.

A. JERVOISE,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 15th August 1874.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ ધરબીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુમપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share on whole Shares, and Rs. 37½ per Quarter Share, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1874, being at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Offices, 1st Floor of the premises of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co., No. 3, Church Lane, on production of Share Certificates.

મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
વીશરામ માવજીની કું.
i. e VISHRAM MHOWJEE & Co.,
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1874.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN KNOWN, BECAUSE

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at English rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable at Sight, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Premiums are in force, and cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with the option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

THE HON. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
R. V. HEARN, Esq., Government Solicitor.
G. A. KITTREDGE, Esq., (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)
F. D. PARKER, Esq., (Acting Superintendent P. & O. Co.)

TRUSTEE.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY—W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AUDITOR.
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	36 6 0	20
25	96 8 0	54 0 0	39 8 0	25
30	106 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4	30
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8	35
40	128 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4	40
45	138 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4	45
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4	50
55	166 4 8	95 7 4	73 11 4	55
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8	20
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0	25
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8	30
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0	35
40	43 4 0	38 7 4	35 11 4	40
45	48 6 8	43 10 0	41 0 8	45
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4	50
55	64 8 0	60 6 8	58 12 8	55
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

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FRESH-ROASTED (ground) COFFEE, 12 annas per lb. Superior TEA, Rs. 1½ per lb. Yorkshire BACON, in Cut, 12 annas per lb. BAFTY BROTHERS, Fort.

ICED FRUIT (American) DRINKS, delicious, cooling and refreshing, at BAFTY'S, Fort. ICE CREAMS always ready. CUP of COFFEE in 2 minutes.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

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Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

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ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S NEW SHIPMENT FOR AUGUST.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
New and Choice Materials.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing..... Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour ..... Six for	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt ..... Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing ..... Six for	28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above ..... Six for	22 8	25 8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk ..... Six for	52 0	58 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered bosoms ..... From	7 8	8 8

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,
with extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up.....	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner.....	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shake-peare, West-End, Turned Down.....	6 0	7 0
The West-End..., Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts	6 8	7 8
The Dux		
Best Linen Cuffs (Pairs).....	11 0	12 8

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Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing; the finest material.....	10 0	11 8
Taffa Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort, at half the price.....	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric, neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped Patterns. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear.....	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Spun Silk, the best made, printed in all Colours, a large choice of the latest patterns for selection	23 0	26 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every accessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

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HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

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THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
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UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING-CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 17TH AUGUST, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000, imports 23,000 bales. Saturday's receipts at the U. S. ports are given at 1,000 bales against 1,200 on the corresponding date last year, exports to Great Britain 2,000. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 17 cents, but futures are ¼c. per lb. lower.

The bulk of the imports must consist of Surats, and we notice from Saturday's closing message the arrival of five Bombay vessels with about 40,000 bales more. With these heavy arrivals we can scarcely fail to see quieter markets and probably lower prices. Hitherto the value of Surats has been well maintained as compared with American, owing to the large shipments from this port by sailing vessels having prevented an accumulation of ready stocks, but as the position is now changing, we must be prepared for a greater discrepancy. A short time ago it seemed by no means improbable that the difference would be made by Surats remaining stationary and American advancing, reports of damage by worms having brought slightly lower crop estimates into favour, but the favourable character of the last Bureau report renders an opposite movement more probable. In guaging the probable extent of such an alteration in prices we could scarcely have a better guide than the course of the Market at this time last year—the movements of the figures of supply and demand having been much the same as this season—and we find that from the 17th July to 4th September an uniform difference of 3¼d. per lb. was maintained between Mid Orleans and Fair Dhollera, increasing to 3¾d. on 11th September, 3 5/16d. on 9th October, and to 3¾d. on the 23rd, when the lowest visible supply of the year was reached. Prices may not follow the same course now, to 1/16d. or even ¼d. per lb., the fact of the American crop being a fortnight later having alone considerable influence, but the positions approximate sufficiently to render a decline in Surats highly probable.

There is nothing new of a general character in this morning's telegram. Consols are quoted at 92½; French Rentes at 99½; Bar Silver at 57¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very firm again to-day, and rates show slightly in favour of buyers. The only thing to account for the additional firmness is some re-sales of 6 months' sight Bank Bills to houses at Is. 10¼d., otherwise there has been very little paper offering. We quote :—Bank Bills on demand 1s 10 1/32 ; 6 months' sight 1s. 10 5/16d. to ⅜ ; Credits 6 months' sight 1s. 10¼d. ; Documents 1s. 10 9/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta a fair amount of demand paper has been negotiated at 1/16 premium ; in 60 days' sight no business is reported. There is rather more enquiry for bills on China, and 60 days' sight Mercantile paper may be quoted at Rs. 226 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly quiet, Fours having been sold to-day at Rs. 103¾ ; Fours and a half we call Rs. 105, and Fives and a half Rs. 110, but quite nominal.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay to the 15th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury balance at H. O.		Dec.	Rs. 1,72,338
Do.	do. Branches	Dec.	„ 3,14,108
Deposits		Inc.	„ 11,09,053
Government Securities		Dec.	„ 7,97,205
Cash Credits		Dec.	„ 11,951
Loans		Inc.	„ 3,05,736
Discounts		Dec.	„ 5,23,593
Bullion		Dec.	„ 72,133
Cash Balance		Inc.	„ 17,79,783

These alterations cannot but be regarded as strongly in favour of easier money. For some time back the Cash Balance has been chiefly regulated by the movements of Government and Public Deposits, any reductions in the Bank's investments having been met by re-employing the funds under other heads ; but, judging from the above figures, not only has the Cash Balance this week been increased by additional Deposits, but, with the slight exception of 3 lacs put out in Loans, further employment of a paying character has not been The only feature of an outside character is the reduction of 8 lacs in Government Paper, but this is consistent with the action of some os the Exchange Banks at the moment, who although apparently indisposed to buy Paper at current rates are willing to grant loans upon it at 3 per cent.

The SHARE MARKET on the whole has been very quiet with only a moderate business doing ; Land shares are steady ; but Bank of Bombays are dull and lower, and Spinning Shares are also easier, with the exception of Great Easterns and Alliance.

COTTON although not quotably lower has shown a downward tendency, owing partially to the less favourable accounts from Liverpool and in part to the rise in Exchange. European firms continue to buy very sparingly, current prices offering no inducement to operate, and native shippers are also doing less. The receipts from up country on Saturday were 620 bales, making 884 bales for the two days.

FREIGHTS are very quiet, relets by the "Boldon" having been done at £2-10. The "Boadicea' (s. s.) have been placed on the berth for Liverpool at £2-5, but shippers do not seem inclined to engage at the rate.

PIECE GOODS are firm although there is not quite so much doing as a few days ago. Towards the end of this month, however, the season for Imports will begin, and in some quarters it is thought probable that the low prices ruling may attract a considerable demand.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal p.sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
24,000	1,000	all	12p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	267½
24,000	500	250	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay Old	525
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	315
41,000	251	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	12 pct.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
19,200	125	12-	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
14,400	250	al	12 do	Oriental Bank	515

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	21½-2-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	743
—	£20	19-1-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	19-10-2	do.	Ditto	—
—	£100	110½	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	19-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	—

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 8	Colaba Land Co.	1,375
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freo Land & Pier Co. Ld.	135
150	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,425
6,0 0	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 8th August, compared with the statement issued on 15th August :—

LIABILITIES.	8th August Rs.	15th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,40,125	
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 35 per share	„ 2,46,060	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government securities	74,85,400	74,86,175
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,50,000	15,50,000
Do. do. do. at Branches.	53,34,413	51,52,175
Other Deposits	18,92,966	15,25,850
Post Bills	1,20,55,659	1,40,34,712
Cash Credits, undrawn	21,8-2	38,411
	5,18,144	5,18,144
	Rs. 2,97,78,334	3,04,06,475

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	61,49,989	53,52,789
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandize	9,52,814	9,30,863
Loans, on Security of do. do.	19,81,824	22,87,560
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,004	425
Bills Discounted	1,11,73,263	1,06,50,370
Shares	5,508	5,426
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,05,675	
Amount applied in reduction	„ 1,15,000	
	3,90,675	3,90,675
Bullion	72,133	
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,47,479	4,0-,6 4
Cash and Currency Notes	86,01,925	1,03,81,508
	Rs. 2,97,78,334	3,04,06,475

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LORD CLYDE, 1,116 tons, Captain T. Ellis, sailed yesterday for Penang and Singapore with a general cargo and four Mahomedan passengers,

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. FLORA, Captain Marcovich, from Trieste 1st August, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of Saturday, the 15th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain T. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a cargo of 1 box silver ware, 31 bales wool, 30 bundles skins, 5 cases indigo, 1 case surgical instruments, 11 dubber ghee, and 48 bags moong.

THE BARQUE DAY DREAM, 489 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Jeddah (July 11th), calling at Hoodooda and Aden, with a cargo of 180 packages gum, 50 packages senna leaves, 148 packages merchandize, 468 packages tea, and 400 sajee khar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.

THE S. S. EL DORADO arrived in Madras roads from Calcutta on Friday with the following passengers :—For London—Mrs. Wallam and two infants ; Mr. and Mrs Caster, two infants and ayah, Mrs. Dun, Mrs. Critchley and two children, Miss Crowdy, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Man and two infants, Mr. G. Wood, Mr. J. H. Hallett, Mrs. Apperley, Mr. G. Harvey Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott and infant, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Dunbar. She left again the next morning with the following passengers for London :—From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Sealy and four children and one native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. Chandler, Miss Chandler, David S. Herrick, Mrs. C. Abdy Andrews, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Frank Clark, Mr. Thomas Henry Pope, Mr. F. Fisher, Mrs. F. Brown, Mrs. Lundy and Mrs. Morison.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Aug. 14.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Penang & Singapore.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Golconda, to Melbourne, &c.
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Columbian, to China, &c.
Ship Bianca, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 13 Cazewitch ..... Wells ..... False Point, August 10.

DEPARTURES.

July. 13 Madura (s) ....
Lord of the Isles... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 15 Meinam (s) .... Pondicherry & Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 15 Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—17TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Callirrhoe, 75 casks ale, Alsen, Riebe and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 4 cases medicine, Ebrahim Abdoolhoosein.
Ithuriel, s, 12 casks hardware, Abdool Cader Hyabuhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 55 bales cotton waste, Nanjee Merarjee.
Boldon, 12 cases copal and 35 cases chundroos, Nenchund Veerjee ; 85 bales cotton, Scaly and Co., 1 bale wool, Lyon and Co.
Boadicea, s, 8,650 bundles coir yarn, Nanjee Khutlow ; 246 packets myrabollams, Austrian Trading Co. ; 181 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co. ; 41 bales skins, F. M. C. Abdoo Salley and Co. ; 16 bales skins, F. H. A. Meera Saheb and Co. ; 30 bales hides and skins, Shaik W. T. N. Meera and Co. ; 32 bales skins, Cheenee Esmail and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Bhimjee Samjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes, s, 4,500 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
India, s, 50 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee ; 2,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India, s, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

India, s, 572 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

India, s, 572 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes, s, 60 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

India, s, 20 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution for 1874, for the best essay on "the constitution and duties of the Artillery of the advanced guard of any army in the field," has been awarded to Lieutenant Sission C. Pratt, R. A., at present studying at the Staff College.

THE Oldest Lieutenant in the Service.—Under the head of 1st Stafford Militia, in the "Army List" for July, 1874, we see the name of Lieutenant A. Hillcoat. This officer is, and is, therefore, completing his 75th year in his present rank, and must be near upon—if, indeed, he is not quite—eighty years of age. There is a difference between the commissions of Lieutenant Hillcoat and the officer next junior to him of no less than fifty-eight years. We should think Mr. Hillcoat's case is unprecedented.—*Ibid.*

AT a General Court Martial held at Rangoon on the 8th day of July 1874, No. 1646, Private Edward Vanner, of the 67th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—*1st Charge.*—Having at Tonghoo, on the 18th April 1874, been drunk. *2nd Charge.*—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having at Tonghoo on the 18th April 1874, struck with his clenched first, on the shoulder, Lance Serjeant Joseph Shoesmith, of the 67th Regiment, saying "take that you old——," or words to that effect ; the said Lance Serjeant Joseph Shoesmith being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. *3rd Charge.*—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having at Tonghoo on the 20th April 1874, while a prisoner at the Orderly-room on the first two charges, struck with his clenched fist on the head Lance Serjeant Joseph Shoesmith, of the 67th Regiment, the said Lance Serjeant Joseph Shoesmith being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. *Finding.*—Guilty of all the charges. *Sentence.*—The Court sentence the Prisoner, No. 1646, Private Edward Vanner, of the 67th Regiment, to be kept in penal Servitude for the term of ten years. Approved and confirmed.—The first five years of the Penal Servitude to be passed in India.

AN Apparatus for teaching Drill.—Capt. E. P. Clark, Hereford Militia, has, the *Bath Argus* says, just obtained Her Majesty's royal letters patent for one of the most perfect inventions that has ever been introduced into the Army, for the purpose of instructing officers in their drill. The apparatus teaches squad, company, battalion, and brigade drill, and shows also the positions of the supernumerary rank of all officers, guides, and markers for the various movements. The great difficulty of accurately illustrating the movements of a battalion Capt. Clark, by his perseverance and ingenuity, has overcome, and has now invented machinery which turns the whole of a company of men about simultaneously, or right, left, &c. Capt. Clark deserves the greatest credit for his perseverance in bringing out what has been so much wanted in the Army, Militia, and Volunteers, viz., an apparatus completely illustrating the drill on a table, accurately working by machinery, and a more interesting sight than this presents we have seldom witnessed. The War Office authorities have congratulated Capt. Clark by letters, and the Secretary of State for War has done so most warmly. Capt. Clark may well feel proud of standing the first in Her Majesty's Army for inventing so clever an apparatus for the use of military students. The inventor would be very pleased to show the whole regiment working at his residence, to any one desirous of an inspection. Capt. Clark has already received several orders from different regiments.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 14.

Alexander, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Rangoon.
Lewis, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

AUGUST 15.

Caudy, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 16.

Webb, Captain and Adjutant, Bengal 109th Regiment, on sick leave, from Dinapore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Aug. 15)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr E Warner, Govt Advocate, N-W Provinces, three months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 14th Aug 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr W Clifford, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 10th Aug 1874.

Mr E Berrill, Dist Supt of Police, Gorakhpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 28th July 1874.

Col W H Sparke, Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 5th Aug 1874.

Maj F W Dunbar, Dist Supt of Police, Etah, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr C W Whish, Asst Mag and Collr, Badaon, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 18th Sept 1874.

Mr V A Smith, Asst Mag and Collr, Azimgarh, three weeks' leave, with effect from the 1st Oct 1874, for the purpose of attending the examination for high proficiency in Urdu to be held at Calcutta in Oct 1874.

Surgn W A D Fasken, Offg Civil Surgn, Bijnaur, two months' privilege leave with effect from the 20th Aug 1874.

The privilege leave granted to Mr G C Smyth, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Gorakhpur, to be cancelled.

The one month and fifteen days' privilege leave granted to Mr W Thomas, Dist Supt of Police, Meerut, is hereby cancelled

His Honor the Lieut-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn C Sibthorpe, Civil Surgeon, Banda, to be Supt of the Jail at that station.

Mr E Foster, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr Clifford, or until further orders.

Mr G C Smyth, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Gorakhpur, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police during the absence on leave of Mr E Berrill, or until further orders.

Mr R L Hennessey, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police at that station during the absence on leave of Col Earle, or until further orders.

Mr E Montagu, Joint Mag and Dep Collr, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Aligarh during the Deputation of Mr G H Lawrence, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No 3404, dated the 29th May, the undermen ioned Officers to form a Medical Board at Allahabad for the examination of Officers applying for sick leave :—

President—Dep Surgn-General, India Medical Dept, Allahabad Circle.

Members—Civil Surgn or Joint Civil Surgn, Allahabad, and any other Medical Officer nominated by the President.

The Board will usually meet at the office of the President, and the ordinary hours of meeting will be from 1st April to 1st Oct, 7 A. M. ; and for the remainder of the year 11 A. M., every Thursday Officers should apply to the President for any information they may require.

Mr J S Mackintosh, Offg Under-Secy, to officiate as Junior Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, vice Mr F Henry.

Mr R Sneaton, Offg 1st Asst Secy, to officiate as Under-Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, vice Mr J S Mackintosh.

Mr A Macmillan, Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be an Asst M g and Collr, and to officiate as 1st Asst Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, vice Mr R Sneaton.

Surgn-Maj J Richardson, Offg Supt of Vicination, Agra and Meerut Division, to have charge of the Benares Vaccination Division, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st Septr, 1874.

Surgn E B Rutledge, in Medical charge of the settlement of Narora, on the Lower Ganges Canal, in the Bulandshahar District, to be a special Mag and to be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

The services of Mr F Hewey, Offg Junior Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Foreign Dept.

Mr C J Stowell, Acct, 2nd grade, is appointed Managing Clerk and Head Acct of the Rorkee Workshops, with effect from the date of this order.

Dr A Wood made over, and Surgn E B Rutledge received, medical charge of the Lower Ganges Canal on the 22nd instant.

Ten ½ days' privilege leave of absence, in extension of that notified, is granted to Mr F S Mulk, Asst Engr, 1st Division, Agra Canal.

Captain P S Marindin, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, joined the Bulandshahar Division of the Ganges Canal on the 16th July, and took over charge of the division from Capt J C Ross, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on the 20th idem.

Mr Hair, Supt, Bandelkhand Irrigation Works, is granted two years' furlough, Preparatory leave for 30 days is granted to Mr Hair to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 12th August 1874.

Col (Brdr-Genl) W G Woods, S C, is permitted to reside and draw pay in the Madras Presidency, from date of expiration of tour of his Brigade Command.

With the sanction of Government, a Committee composed as follows will assemble at such time as the President may direct, at the Gun Carriage Factory, to report on an American pattern Ambulance Waggon recently received from England.

President.—Tas Surgn-Genl, Indian Medical Department.—Members.—The Offg Surgn-Genl, British Medical Service, the Commy-Genl, the Supdt, Gun Carriage Factory. The proceedings to be forwarded to the Qr Mr-Genl.

Surgn E B F ... from Mysore Division, to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force,—To join expeditiously at the public expense.

The under-mentioned Officer has passed the High Proficiency Examination in the Hindustani Language :—

Madras, 3rd Aug 1874—Lieut J A Barlow, 107th Regt.

The under-mentioned Officers and others have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language.

Kamptee, 20th July 1874—Private James Tucker, 44th Foot.

Wellington, 20th July 1874—Lieuts R F Willoughby, 1-21st Foot and R H Fraser, 65th Foot.

Secunderabad, 20th July 1874—Capt T T Hodges, 76th Foot. Sub-Lieuts P R Balmain father, 16th Lancers, and E A Barclay, 105th Foot.

The undermentioned Officers and others have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language.

Cannanore, 20th July 1874—Sub-Lieuts H A Littledale, 43rd Regt L I, Private No. 1129, M'cinael James Croghan, 43rd Regt L I.

Bangalore, 20th July 1874—Lieuts Charles Henry Simpson, 18th Hussars and R C Sherard 4th Foot. Lance Corporal Wells 18th Hussars, Serjt Westrop, Snppers and Miners, Apothecary L L Dyce, C Bgde R Arty, Assistant Apothecary W Johnston, D-Staff A. Passed Hospital Apprentice J T Evers, 18th Hussars' Privates Freemantle, 80th Foot, H W Layman, No 1466, 18th Hussars, French, 80th Foot and John Gilmore, 80th Foot.

Madras, 3rd August 1874—Lieut C B Henderson, R E, in charge East Coast Canal, Nellore.

Armourer Serjt F Jeeves, 67th Regt, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a Regimental Court Martial on the 6th July 1874, will join the Grand Arsenal Fort St. George, for duty—to join.

Armourer Serjt P Murray, attached to the Grand Arsenal, is removed to the 67th Foot for duty—to join.

The following orders are confirmed :—6th March 1874—By the Officer Comdg R E, Centre District, directing Surgn A J Chery, to be attached to the A Batty 20th Bgde R A from the 2nd March 1874.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Capt J C M Russell, 2nd Wing Sphr. 19th Regt N I, from 20th July 1874, or date of departure—Madras, sick certificate, to appear before a medical board.

42nd Foot.—Lieut F H Bourne, from 31st July 1874, or date of departure, for 2 months—Neilgherries, sick certificate.

Qr Mr Serjt H Daniels, 36th Foot, is appointed Garrison Serjt, Mrs Cannanore, vice Aldridge, deceased—To join.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, of the following transfers of Officers of Royal Artillery :—

Lieut C F Hadden from No 6 Batty 5th Bgde, to C Battery, 19th Bgde.

Lieut T T Vaughan from No 7 Batty 6th Bgade, to B Batty 19th Bgde.

Lieut W Tylden from No 2 Batty 2nd Bgde, to C Batty 9th Bgde

The following order is confirmed :—

2nd June 1874 —by the Officer Comg Mysore Division, directing Surgn W B Brownrigg, M D, to join duty with the 36th Regt N I, as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

Staff Corps.—Capt G Thomas, 1st Wing Subn, 4th Regt N I, for one month, from 3rd Aug 1874—Bombay, sick certificate, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 13.)

Mr H W Steel, Asst Comr, is transferred on special duty to the P W Dept for the purpose of awarding compensation for land required for the embankment of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway between Lahore and Jhelam. Mr Steel is empowered to perform the functions of a Colr under Sections 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, within the districts traversed by the line of rail between Lahore and Jhelam.

Mr W F Purser, Settlement Officer, Rohtak, has obtained furlough for nine months top her with fifteen days' subsidiary leave, with effec from the 11th January 1875.

The services of M A R Buiman, Asst Comr, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Comr, with effect from the 1st Aug 1874. The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr Bulman is hereby cancelled.

Mr T H Thornton, D C L, Offg Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained thirty-one days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 26th Aug 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut-Col C C Jenkins, Depy Comr, Sialkote, has obtained sixty one days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 6th Aug 1874.

Mr R W Trafford, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr Sialkot, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col Jenkins.

Mr A W Stogdon, Asst Comr and Offg Cant Mag of Rawalpindi, is invested with power to try and determine suits of the nature cognizable by Small Cause Courts not exceeding Rs 500 in value or amount, the said powers to be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Rawalpindi, and during such time as he may continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Brigade Order Punjab Frontier Force, dated 11th May 1874, directing Surgn H Mallins to proceed to Dera Ismail Khan, and officiate in medical charge of 6th Punjab Infantry during the absence of Surgn-Major Costello on special duty in Cashmere, or until further orders.

5th Goorkha Regimental Order, dated 22nd June 1874, making the following temporary appointments :—

Capt J M Sym, Qr Mr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, vice Maj Close appointed offg Comdt, 4th Punjab Infantry.

Capt W E Gowan, to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Capt Sym, and to continue to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

Mr L Heath, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Road Work Division, Western Jamna Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 10th Aug 1874 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H F Smallman, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Ismail Division, Western Jamna Canal, is allowed thirty-four days privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J Dempster, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed three months' privilege leave with effect from the 29th July 1874.

HIGH COURT.—18TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

653-73—E. Khan—Sarah Sheldham v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

402-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

575-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder v Hengy Gamble and other—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin &c., v Fuzlee Saheb bin Moeya &c.—Mr. Fletcher.

384-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fazullah Cassumbhoy v Bawa Peer Ali Behaloojee—M. M. Munshi.

143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydas Savakram v Purmanundas Oddhuram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

304-73—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Muthmull Gordhundas v Guneshandas Jaygopaldas.

536-72—Jefferson and Pazne—Fazulla Khaclani v Purmanundas Muthooradas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

201-74—S. Pandoorung—Shricrishna Narronjee v Atmaram Madhowjee.

SHORT CAUSES.

207-74—S. Pandoorung—Rao Bahadoor Madan S. v Atmaram Madhowjee.

295-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L. B. and M. Bank Limited v Jejeebhoy Jehangir Pochajee.

346-74 In person—Mahadeo bin Maliba v Anundrao Shamjee and others.

247-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—John Fish v Thomas Grieve Young.

348-74—Crawford and Bovey—Cassidas Rajaram v S. J. D. E. Souza—Prescot and Winter.

349-74—S. Pandoorund—Govind Gungadhur v Ruckmabai widow.

LONG CAUSES.

385-73—J Gopal—Ramchund Keseow v Veelabai, widow and others—Shamrao P.

418-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—Jugjeevun Hemjee v Manccoverbai, widow.

416-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Padumsy Waljee and another v Nensey Luckmidas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

495-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hormusjee Rustomjee P v Mopla Chowakara Kelathee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

724-73—K Morojee—Vullubdas Manchund v Inderjee Laljee and another.

726-73—K Morojee — Vullubdas Manchund v Emajee Cassina Appa.

733-73—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Ewart Latham and Co.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

734-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookerda v Nagoojee Jairaj and another.

745-73—Jefferson and Payne—Cbini Esmael and others v Munnajee Vullud S.

747-73—Jefferson and Payne—George Swainston and others v Benjamin Franklin F.—Remington, Hore and Langley.

750-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurridas Soondarjee v Premjee Ookerda and another.

759-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—Volkart Brothers v James Wait.

675-73—A. Framjee—Purmanundas Bhugwandas and another v Madhowdas Premjee and others—Crawford and Bovey.

SHORT CAUSES.

37-74—P. Kawasji—Meethebai widow v Parvutibai widow and others—M. H. Khan.

341-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Tricumjee Woljee and others v Madhowjee Munjee—Dallas and Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S.

721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.

260-73—Mr Fletcher—Parwutibai and another v Ragoonath Ramjee—In person.

463-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gunpatrao Bhicajee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal.

252-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhovundas Jugjeevundas v Sugoonee, widow—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

276-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee & Co. v Oodnowjee Jeychund and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

307-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Pallonjee Pestonjee v J. W. Christian—No appearance.

326-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Jamsetjee Limjee v Narayen Kessowjee.

342-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Henry Gamble and others v Bhaichund Jamirdass—No appearance.

343-74—Ditto—Alexander Henry Campbell v Manick Moroba—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lalloobhoy v. Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey Rimington, Hore and Langley.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Okerda v Goculdas Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—Pestonjee K.—Ootumchund Maneckchund v Jeevunlaljee Gordhuneshjee Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr Hope—Somonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khimjee Ramjee—Gandhibhoy.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopsjee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Joggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

869-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hureeba Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Rasa bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CANNON—August 16th, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, Henry Andrew Cannon, aged 65 years and 4 months.

WEATHERHEAD—August 15th, at Girgaum, Lillah, daughter of the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, aged 18 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARK—August 6th, at 2, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, the wife of A. Clark, of the Bank of Bengal, of a son.

DEATHS.

DAVID—August 12th, at Dacca, Arnold, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. David, aged 1 month and 12 days.

YULE—August 12th, at Titaghur, Annie Matilda, wife of Andrew Yule, aged 23 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1874.

THE members of the Bombay Port Trust seem to be irreconcilably divided into two hostile camps on the question of the proper site for Wet Docks. One party, sympathizing with Mr. Ormiston and the Government of India, holds aloft the Elphinstone banner, while the other, following the lead of Colonel Kennedy and the local Government, raises the war-cry of "Moody Bay or Bankruptcy." The two factions are fairly matched in strength, and, as the months roll on, the changing fortune of war seems to give now one side, and now the other, the ascendancy. These ups-and-downs make the discussion more interesting, but they do not advance business. The usual course of things is that the Government of Bombay gives the signal for battle by communicating to the Trust an indignant despatch from the Government of India ordering the immediate commencement of the Elphinstone

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST.

OBITUARY.—Bishop Sumner.

PARIS, 17TH AUGUST.

The Bonapartist candidate for Calvados has an insufficient majority.

Italy and Belgium have recognized Spain.

Marshal Bazaine has arrived at Cologne.

Count Jarnac has been appointed French ambassador in London.

The Carlists have cut the railway between Madrid and Saragossa.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9¼d.
Oriental Bank shares	£46-10
Chartered Bank shares	£14-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£25-10
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£30
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£51,000,000.
" Notes in circulation	£101,500,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96.
4½ per cent. do. do.	97½.
5½ per cent. do. do.	102
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99½.
Bar Silver	57½.

The s.s. Hindostan has passed through the Suez Canal.

Arrivals—Bendragon, Pernambuco, Lloyds, Rock, Ellen Bates, Hannah Law, and Scholfield.

GREAT HIGHWAY ROBBERY OF REGISTERED LETTERS.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

MADRAS, 17TH AUGUST.

A LETTER in the *Madras Mail* states that the dâk runners were waylaid near Dindigul. Five hundred registered letters containing not less than fifty thousand rupees were taken. No clue to the robbers.

M. EDOUARD AUDISIO has been confirmed as Acting Consul General for France in Calcutta.

MR. R. MACALLISTER has been appointed Acting Deputy Consul General for the United States of America in Calcutta.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall at Poona on Monday.

THE rumour seems to be gaining ground that there will, after all, be another Camp of Exercise held in the Punjab during the approaching cold season. Either Jullundhur or the vicinity of Umballa will be the site chosen for it.

THE sepoy of the 36th who bayoneted his soobadar-major at Bangalore has been made over by the military authorities to the civil power, and a preliminary investigation has been held by the Cantonment Magistrate.

THE whole of the troops in Oudh will, we are told, go into mourning as a mark of respect for the memory of their late Chief, Sir Henry Tombs. The colours will be craped and the regimental bands will cease to perform during the period of mourning.

A FIRE broke out in the hold of the s. s. Timsah at Kurrachee on Sunday week, but was speedily got under through the exertions of the crews of the ships in harbour. The captain writes to a local paper thanking the officers and men of H. M.'s ships Magpie and Amberwitch and of the s. s. Renown for the valuable services rendered by them in the emergency.

THE Calcutta papers acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet entitled "Ice for the Million." The writer proposes to obtain ice from the Himalayas by tramways, or from the Antartic Sea by capturing icebergs, and bringing the ice in specially-built steamers. He says, supplies are at our very doors, and only need to be gathered. He is prepared to communicate with any one who *bona fide* wishes for further information. He signs himself S. P. and his publishers are Messrs. Black & Co., Calcutta.

THE Committee of the Madras Lawrence Asylum, in their last report, complain of the difficulty of finding employment for the boys after they leave the asylum, and state that the difficulty is annually increasing. The army is virtually closed to the pupils, 82 per cent. of whom are East Indians, and the Committee are now considering the necessity of increasing the number and efficiency of the industrial classes by forming special classes for training boys for Civil Engineers and the Medical Departments, if the funds will allow. The *Madras Times* suggests that the boys should emigrate.

SINCE 1870 the tonnage passing the Canal has more than trebled. During that year the traffic was 486 vessels, aggregating 435,000 tons; in 1871 it was 765 vessels, aggregating 761,000 tons; in 1872 it was 1,082 vessels of 1,160,000 tons burthen, while last year it was 1,173 vessels, aggregating a burthen of 1,380,000, and in the first quarter of the current year there was an increase of twelve per cent. in the tonnage, along with a slight diminution in the number of vessels. It will be seen from these figures that the average size of the vessels passing the Canal has increased, as well as the gross tonnage. The income of the Canal, which has reached nearly a million sterling, now slightly exceeds the current expenditure, but the balance is insufficient for a dividend, and the expenses are likely to increase.

THE Madras correspondent of the *Neilgherry Courier* says that the pipers of the 21st Fusiliers, which were ever a source of admiration to the natives, from the instruments they play sounding not very unlike their own screeching pipes, though of course the execution is different, have been ordered to be sent to their duty as privates or whatever rank they hold. It seems that when the 2nd battalion of the regiment went home a short time ago, some big-wig discovered that pipers wearing kilts were not authorized for the regiment, and raised a bobbery. The upshot was they were ordered to be discontinued, and the Horse Guards people, hearing or fearing that the 1st Battalion had pipers also, sent out to this country and ordered their being similarly broken up. The change took place on the 1st of the present month.

THE present "revival" movement in Scotland has, it seems, given opportunity for much scoffing among some of the young members of the community. One of these benighted youths, however, met his match on a late occasion in a minister, who was determined to stand no nonsense. From the account given of the affair by a correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser*, it appears that the young man in question, at the close of a revival gathering, stayed behind to attend the "anxious inquirers'" meeting—not from any worthy motive, but simply to find material for the amusement of himself and his associates. With this ignoble end in view, he anxiously inquired of one of the ministers "whether he could work a miracle or not." He had not to wait long for a satisfactory reply, for the reverend gentleman, seizing him firmly by the shoulders, replied, "We cannot work miracles, but we can cast out devils," and, suiting the action to the word, pitched his young friend bodily outside the church door, which was immediately closed in his face. The anxious inquirer disappeared rapidly in the darkness, leaving the minister entirely master of the situation, and is not likely again to joke with the Revivalists.

ALL accounts reaching us, says the *Lucknow Times*, tend to justify the statement that infanticide is rapidly on the wane in Oudh and will, not improbably, ere long become extinct throughout the province. During the last year the census was taken in 50 villages in each district in which no census had been taken and which had not been under special surveillance of the police in previous years. The result was that in 600 villages 46·18 per cent. of the Rajpoot children under four years of age were found to be girls. In several villages, however, the number of girls was suspiciously small, leading to the opinion that in some districts the crime may still exist under certain conditions. But, as the Chief Commissioner remarks in a recent review of the police administration of Oudh, "one cannot expect to find in every family or village the number of boys the same as that of girls, and because the girls are in some cases in the minority, it does not necessarily follow that infanticide has been practised." At any rate the fact that in 600 villages taken haphazard throughout the province there are 2,864 girls to 3,337 boys, is tolerably strong proof that Rajpoot infanticide is not practised to any alarming extent.

A CASE, which was disposed of on the appellate side of the High Court (Madras) on Friday, is worthy the attention of all companies and other employers of labor, who take papers of the nature of a guarantee or indemnity against loss arising from their servants' fraud or other misconduct. A dismissed clerk sued the agent of the Great Southern of India Railway Company for the return of money deposited with the Company as security for any loss occasioned by the clerk's misconduct. On the case coming up on appeal, the counsel for the Company proposed to put in a document which set forth the terms on which the money had been deposited, and which justified the Company in retaining the sum in question. This was objected to by the other side on the ground that the document ought to have been stamped as an indemnity bond, under Article 9 of the 1st schedule to the Stamp Act. On the Court holding that this was so, it was proposed to stamp the document, and pay the penalty under section 20. The Court, however, refused to allow this to be done, the Chief Justice observing that he was by no means "satisfied that the omission to stamp did not arise from any intention to evade the payment of the proper duty": on the contrary there was in many quarters a serious determination to evade it. The document was, accordingly, excluded, and the Company lost the case.

A LETTER from a correspondent with H. M. S. Basilisk, and dated from Possession Bay, New Guinea, April 14, informs the *Daily News* of the satisfactory progress of the work in which that vessel is engaged. After the outcry consequent on Captain Moresby's first report, Lieutenant Dawson was sent out by mail to Sydney to survey and report upon the newly-discovered position, and to follow up the unknown coast. The expedition is now about half-way through this work. Thirty-two new islands of small size have been found, and the passage southward of the D'Entrecasteaux Group, through what was formerly thought to be the main land of New Guinea, has been surveyed. This channel proves to be navigable for vessels of any size, and by making use of it, steamers from Australia to China will considerably shorten their route. The Basilisk, commanded by Captain Moresby, and to which Lieutenant Dawson is attached, was, at the date of the letter—14th April—to continue its voyage for the North Coast in about a week. She left Sydney on 31st January; the Sandfly, schooner of war, which was to have assisted, had damaged her rudder, and was to proceed at once to Sydney with the mail. The natives are well built, but of small stature, and similar to those of the Louisiade Archipelago, situated about a hundred miles to the eastward. Hoop iron, red handkerchiefs, small axes and fishhooks constitute the money or medium of exchange of those regions. Though to all appearance friendly, the islanders are disposed to pilfer and act treacherously on the least sign of weakness. A steam pinnace, lent by the Government of New South Wales, has proved of great assistance in the explorations. The Basilisk was expected to arrive at Singapore on or about the end of June, and thence continue her voyage to England, Lieutenant Dawson returning to Sydney by the Torres Straits mail steamer.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sunday, Aug. 16	0 21	0 25	0 38
Previously registered	68 4	75 23	67 0
Total	68 25	75 48	67 38

HIGH COURT.

KESSOWJEE TOOLSEYDAS v. VULLUBDASS VUNDRAWUN.

JUDGMENT was delivered in the above suit yesterday by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.

His Lordship said it was an action on a policy of insurance, by which the defendant insured a *pattimar* belonging to the plaintiff, on a voyage from Calicut to Bombay. No distinct issue had been raised as to the policy being void by reason of the plaintiff not having given the defendant certain information he received from Calicut at the time he gave instructions to have the policy effected, yet it had been understood between the parties that this was included. On the 5th issue (whether at the time the defendant signed the policy the plaintiff had concealed the fact that the ship was already lost) very embarrassing evidence had been given, but from the view which he (his Lordship) took of the case, namely, that the policy was void through the plaintiff's having concealed information which he had received when he gave instructions to have the policy effected, it would be unnecessary to record any finding on this issue. Mr. Justice Dewar (an American Judge), in giving judgment in a suit, had stated that it was the duty of the assured to make known to the under-writer all material facts which were not known, or which it might be presumed were not known to him. It appeared from the evidence in this case, that the *pattimar*, which was the plaintiff's property, was handed over to one Tricumdas, a relation of his, to manage, and Tricumdas had instructions to inform the plaintiff when it was proper to insure it. Tricumdas appeared to have employed his brother at Calicut as agent for the vessel, and two letters were received from Tricumdas by him. The first was dated the 26th of May, and though the date of the other appeared to be torn off, yet the agent admitted he had received it a few days after the first. The second letter urged that the vessel should be insured, "as there was a heavy wind and storm at sea." The question was, whether if this communication had been given to the underwriter he would have accepted the risk or would not have required higher rates of insurance? It appeared to his Lordship that there was a material fact, which the plaintiff was bound to have communicated to the defendant. It was quite plain that the plaintiff knew this was material matter from the very language of the letter. Great importance was attached to the ship being insured, "because there was a heavy wind and storm at sea," that is, there was greater risk. At this time of the year there was not usually violent weather at sea. Under these circumstances, it was almost impossible to come to any conclusion but that the plaintiff had intentionally concealed this information from the under-writer. However, it was not necessary to decide whether it was intentional or not. The policy was void because of the want of good faith the plaintiff showed at the time he gave instructions for this policy. This was quite sufficient for the case, but there was another fact on which the defendant might rely. The vessel had not started for a week after the day fixed for starting, on account of the weather, and at length when she did go, the weather had become so boisterous, that it was necessary to let go the anchors for the safety of the ship. If the agent had explained about the state of the weather on the 1st, it would have been in time for the plaintiff to have informed the under-writer. Under these circumstances his Lordship said a decree must pass for the defendant with costs.

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INDIAN NEWS.

THE CARNATIC RAJAH'S FAMILY.—"A Subscriber" writes that on Saturday the 8th instant, the two sons of Prince Noiz-Ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, and grandsons of His late Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor and of Her Highness Auzim-Oon-Nissa-Begum, were admitted into the Madrass-i-Auguñ. The school got a holiday in honour of the event. The Director of Public Instruction, our correspondent says, has permitted the distinguished pupils to limit their daily attendance to three hours, for instruction in English, arithmetic and geography. The rest of their education is to be carried on at home under an English tutor and four assistant teachers.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

DESERTION.—Two soldiers of the 76th deserted from their regiment at Secunderabad on the 2nd instant. We may be wrong, but it seems to us that deserters from regiments in the Madras Presidency, Burmah included, have been unpleasantly frequent of late. And the public would like to know the reason why? Is it that the facilities for escaping the so-called bondage of military life are so many as to offer irresistible attractions to the soldier who pines for fresh fields and pastures new. One does not usually hear of commissioned officers deserting, though rumour has it that one case of the kind has lately occurred and, taking all together, they have a much harder time of it in India than the private or serjeant. And we yet have to learn what can possibly induce a soldier with no expectations, no hopes of improving his condition, and with a pining to get to England, to desert what is it naturally his home and in which all take an interest in him, for a situation much worse in itself than that of a solitary sparrow on the house-top or pelican in the wilderness. From what we can see, desertions from the Army bid fair to be as frequent in India as they are at home.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

MURDER OF A NATIVE JUDGE.—Information has been received of a shocking tragedy which took place in the station of Ramree, the head-quarters of the township of that name in the adjoining district of Kyouk Phyoo, which has resulted in the murder, on the 22nd instant, of Na-htoo-shwe, the Myooke, or Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was the chief judicial officer at that place. It appears that the ill-fated native judge tried a man named Gnayouk-kai on a charge of theft, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The convict thereupon bolted off to his house, a distance of nearly one mile, and returned thence with a da-mhyoung (a small dagger), with which he rushed up to the bench, and severely stabbed the Myooke Na-htoo-shwe twice on the back. The wounds penetrated to the lungs, and within ten minutes the poor man expired. Nothing is said of the police or the inspector located at Ramree, but it is evident they were paralysed. The convict murderer, Gna-youk-kai, a young man of about 24 years of age, made off scot-free to the jungles, and is still at large. On the report being brought into Kyouk Phyoo, the Deputy Commissioner, Captain H. A. Gower, accompanied by Mr. Macleod, Superintendent of Police, immediately started for the scene of the tragedy. It is hoped that the local authorities will have had the common sense of offering a proper reward, say 1,000 rupees, for the apprehension of the murderer, alive or dead, so that the murder of the native judge may be properly vindicated.—*Arrakan News.*

MURDER WILL OUT.—A ludicrous notion prevails in Dacca station in reference to the original clue to the detection of the late murder and the recovery of the property which had been plundered. It is generally supposed that, suspicion was first aroused by the fact of the suspected person being dressed in new and spotless apparel. This we are able to gainsay on the best authority. The apparel was *not* quite new and had been worn before the murder was committed. The real circumstances illustrate the case with which a guilty mind may be brought to unburden itself of its terrible secret. A head constable, of ancient and noble family, being a direct descendant of the Rajahs of Rajnuggur, was supposed by the alleged murderer to be amenable to those soft influences to which avarice is peculiarly liable. Overtures were made to him which heartfully received with hesitation, as though willing to share the spoil without the risk of suspicion. Being importuned by the prisoner to clear him from his trouble he quietly drew from him all the necessary information regarding the concealment of the stolen property. After much haggling he consented reluctantly to receive a portion of the booty from the prisoner's wife, to whom he was directed with a message which he delivered after his own fashion. Accompanied by the town inspector and about twenty policemen he surrounded the house, and acquainting the woman with her husband's wishes, demanded to be shown the concealed jewellery. It was not easy at first to effect his purpose, but eventually he succeeded in discovering the spot and there found every item of the stolen goods. They were tied in bundles and appeared as if untouched from the moment of having been deposited. Such, we believe, is the true story, and much credit is due to the head constable for his clever artifice, and the ingenuity with which he feigned to be dissatisfied with the first offer made him until he led the prisoner on to disclose the place in which the property was concealed. We trust he will be rewarded for showing such aptitude in bringing home guilt to wrong-doers.—*Bengal Times.*

THE LATE MISSION TO YARKUND.

SIMLA, 10TH AUGUST.

Now that some of the member of the late Yarkund Mission have arrived here, we have had an opportunity of hearing with our ears the strange things they declare unto us of the country and people they have visited. Let me give your readers a few scraps of information having Kashgaria for their subject, for the truth of which these missioners are responsible, while we leave them to the compilation of their ponderous and voluminous reports, which compositions in preparation will probably cause them more agony of spirit than the crossing of the Karakorum, or the exploration of the lofty steppes of Pamir. As Central Asian trade appears to be the uppermost bubble of the hour, I commence—*bismillah!*—by yielding up what I have gleaned in this direction, and am sorry the prospect is not more cheering. The chief drawback to the extension of commerce in Yarkund from without, leaving apart the objectionable nature of the route, is purely and simply what Mr. Forsyth, in one of his trade memorandums, terms the sparseness of the population. We know that Mr. Shaw, in a sanguine moment, estimated it at fifty millions, and that other travellers who tried to be more accurate reduced the number by one-half; but perhaps none of us are prepared for what we shall shortly see stated in the official report, that the valley of Yarkund, after most careful inquiry, is compuled to contain a population of *under three millions*. To no other part of their work, it is said, did the envoy and his staff devote so much time and labor as to attempting to arrive at a correct conclusion regarding the population of Kashgaria. The figures given above must, therefore, be accepted as being as correct as it is possible to obtain without an actual house-to-house enumeration. Outside the valley is barren hill and desert waste, where even wild animals are few, and man speeds hurriedly across with his tent of felt (the Turkoman pattern with which readers of Vambery and Abbott are familiar) as his protection against drifting snow or blinding storms of sand. The Yarkundees, as is natural, adopt the Chinese method of calculating the population by counting the number of houses, allowing seven inhabitants to each house. Thus, when the mission first arrived, they were informed that Yarkund contained thirty-five thousand houses, or a population of two hundred and forty-five thousand. Shortly afterwards, however, believing from the small size of the town that the numbers had been over-estimated, they made further inquiries, and found that in Yarkund was included the whole of the villages of the district under the local "Dadkhwah," or governor. And yet the districts of Yarkund and Kashgaria are the most populous in the country. In calculating at the rate of seven members to each household, the lord and master is allowed two wives, two children, and two slaves or servants, which is looked upon as a very moderate family establishment.

It may be observed that in Kashgaria the women are in excess of the men almost in the proportion of two to one. No doubt the civil and other wars which decimated the population until within the last few years have much to answer for in bringing about this discrepancy; and it is worthy of note that the male population is increasing largely year by year, so that the men will soon be able to command that respect over their wives which they appear to have lost at present. The women are described as being immoral in the extreme, being kept under no sort of restraint by their husbands, and permitted to wander whither their inclinations lead them. It was rather a difficult and delicate question for Mr. Forsyth to settle at the start—how he should restrict the subordinates of the mission in their intercourse with the men and women of the country; and in order to prevent any chance of an ill-feeling springing up, he very wisely ordered a roll-call to be made every evening at sun-down, and the whole of the servants and camp-followers to be locked up inside the mission compound for the night. The women, it is true, were indignant; and at times used to assemble outside the walls and scream; but the measure was highly approved of by the other sex, from the Ameer downwards. Rumours had travelled ahead of the mission of the behaviour of our men and officers during the Cabool campaign, and it is believed the inhabitants at first viewed with some dismay the influx of a party of foreigners with aught but a moral reputation. The behaviour of the *Feringhees* throughout the expedition, however, gave them a high opinion of our self-denial, and perhaps astonished them more than any of the multitude of strange things from Europe presented to their sovereign by the envoy. The men of Kashgaria partake of the failing universal in Asia of becoming old when yet young; and Dr. Bellew's denial of their request to provide a remedy on the plea that he had it not, was frequently met with the retort—"Then, what medicine have you administered to your own servants that they have become temporarily old?" Although the abstinence of the mission was much admired, yet the people of Yarkund are not amongst themselves in the least particular or jealous of the action of their wives; and only in extremely flagrant cases do they bring the matter before the Kazee, who usually makes all parties happy by granting a divorce. The women are too plentiful to be much prized, and are considered as having fulfilled all that is expected of them in providing their owner with a son and heir. Mr. Shaw consulted Mr. Forsyth in Cashmere as to what procedure to adopt towards his servants in regard to their intercourse with the people generally. The late envoy gave his advice in a very decided manner: "Make them all get married," he said, "as soon as you possibly can see respectable women of the country." I believe Dr. Bellew is of opinion that the climate of Kashgaria is one of the most favoured in the world for the speedy propagation of the human species. We may therefore expect to hear before long of the development of a new variety of mankind, a sort of Turco-Hindee. Let us hope the race will be a better moral and physical success than is exhibited in the results of intermixture of European and Asiatic blood, whereby the vices of both continents are said to be handed down without the virtues of either.

But I have wandered away from trade. Mr. Forsyth took in with him Rs. 5,000 worth of Kangra valley tea, partly to use as money, but principally with the object of testing the market. One-half of that tea sold at a profit of fifty per cent. after paying all costs, including carriage; but the other half fell as a drug on the market, and still remains on sale in the hands of an agent in Yarkund. And yet the tea was very much liked, and the officials would have accepted presents of it by the bushel. The market, however, happened to be over-stocked, and the population, being decidedly "sparse," there was no tempting buyers by a reduction of prices. Small consignments of selected articles will sell at a profit, but we must wait until Mr. Shaw's mission has had time to produce a sensible effect on the census before we can hope for a large demand for any one commodity. A consignment, however, most likely to pay for some years to come would be cheap firearms for which there is really a brisk demand, and for which a ready sale can be obtained at cent. per cent. profits. One member of the late mission sold a fowling-piece of very moderate pretension for Rs. 100, which had cost him but half that sum in India some years back. A Birmingham £3 breach-loading gun realized £10 and £12 without difficulty, and profits on double-barrelled pistols and revolvers are equally large. Chintzes and broad-cloth are less remunerative, and their prices fluctuate very considerably. The former should be of first rate quality, as the Russian piece-goods are very popular, and fetch a higher price than the Manchester article. At the request of the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Bombay, and Calcutta, Mr. Forsyth has succeeded in making some very complete collections of the different products and manufactures of the country, which, it is to be hoped, will be useful in guiding our home merchants as to the class of goods likely to find a sale in these regions. The specimens in question are now here at Simla, and will probably be exhibited to the public before being sent to their destinations.

In one of his memorandums on trade, written about four months ago, it will be remembered Mr. Forsyth laid stress on the difficulty of obtaining return baggage animals from Yarkund to Leh, or the Punjab. Since then, however, the envoy has found that he unintentionally over-estimated the difficulty, and no doubt traders will be set right on this important question in the forthcoming report. Our reason for the first wrong impression was that the Ameer, in his endeavours to show every mark of friendship towards the members of the mission, had set his heart on personally furnishing them with ponies for their baggage on the return journey; and, in his anxiety to secure for himself this little service, with pardonable deceit tried to convince the envoy the people would not part with their animals unless under official pressure; but Mr. Forsyth was determined to put the Ameer to no unnecessary cost, and replied in polite language that he would see what he could do without the assistance of the official screw. Accordingly, a few days before the day appointed for the departure of the mission, the energetic native treasurer, Tara Sing, was sent down to the city to test the market. He commenced by leaving Rs. 1,000 in the hands of the gatekeeper, and then sat down calmly, after the manner of the merchant in the *Bagh-o-Bahar*, while the news spread rapidly that ready-money was to be had for baggage animals of all descriptions. Before evening he had purchased near a dozen strong-looking ponies, which were duly approved of by Captain Chapman. The work was continued next day with the same success, and it was eventually found that they could be obtained in any quantity required without the least difficulty. The price paid was Rs. 60 on the average; but it is believed that had there been more time to bargain, and had it not become notorious that the mission people were the purchasers, those same animals could have been procured at an average of Rs. 40 per head. Some of them fetched nearly double their price on arrival at Leh, where there is always a large demand for Yarkund ponies. The rest have been sold at Murree and Rawul Pindee at a considerable advance on their original cost.

The Yarkund currency as every-one knows, is greasy copper, mostly Chinese, with a square hole in the centre. Of course the members of the mission were the guests of Yakoob Khan during the period of their stay in his dominions; they received a daily supply of flour, sugar, sheep, &c., and in addition a cash payment of Rs. 60. The money came every morning carried on a donkey, and used to be presented to the Secretary, Captain Chapman, on long strings of stout cord so many rupees' worth of copper being threaded on each string. It is satisfactory to be able to record that our people were not treated as infidels, but as equals, or perhaps superiors. The nobles manœuvred with as much skill for an invitation to the envoy's dinner table as is attributed to the class of *nouveau riches* in London who yearn for admission to the upper crust of Belgravian society. There were no prejudices about food such as we find in the Hindooized Mahomedanism of India. The whole of the embassy pronounced the grace before and after meals in good Arabic accompanied with the orthodox stroking of the beard; and when the envoy sneezed, joined the throng in exclaiming, "May God have mercy on him!" The greatest honor our officers could confer on a native was to give him a share of their food, or break bread with him. Even the "Dadkhwahs," or local governors, stood respectfully until asked to sit down and set to. The Hindoostanee Mussulman servants of the mission must have had their prejudices sorely rubbed for often they were obliged to feed on the leavings of their masters' dishes, according to Yarkund custom, in company with the Dadkhwah's attendants, or accept the alternative of fasting. It is needless to say they pocketed their prejudices, and did, in fact, in Rome as the Romans do. The Rissaldar of the XIth Bengal Cavalry, Afzul Khan, a native of Cabool, and near relative of Shero Ali, rapidly adapted himself to the change, and dined and breakfasted regularly at the mission mess throughout the return journey to Hindoostan. He and Tara Singh did excellent service from the beginning, and will no doubt be remembered when the time of reward arrives.

Not the least among the celebrities of the mission is Piper Rynd of the 92nd Highlanders. He was attached in the capacity of clerk to Captain Chapman, the secretary, and is now on his way home for employment in the Quarter-Master-General's Office. It is needless, to say he took both his kilt and his pipes with him, and had the honor of performig on the latter before the Ameer on several occasions, much to the ill-concealed delight of the Kashgarian potentate. His Majesty had never before heard the sweet music of the Highlands, and I believe he tried hard to induce Rynd to remain on as bandmaster to the forces; but Mr. Forsyth would not, of course, hear of it. There really must be melody in the pipes, for even barbarians are invariably struck with their beauty. The taking of Piper Rynd was a peculiarly happy thought of Mr. Forsyth; and Syud Yakoob, who was last year at Constantinople, has declared to the Ameer that neither Turkey nor Russia can touch us in music. Rynd's harmony forged one of those links in the strong chain of friendship and sociability which during the whole period of their visit existed uninterruptedly between our officers and their host. On one occasion only was there the least approach to unpleasantness, when a *fakeer* abused one of the mission as an infidel; but he was very speedily "sat upon" by the bystanders, and he probably afterwards felt rather sorry that he had spoken. The looking-up of the servants at night also, of course, stopped the probability of street-rows, &c., and had much to say to the good name which the mission soon acquired, and carried away intact when leaving the country. The establishment was not a large one, all things considered. There were but one hundred and twenty followers of all grades, excluding the hired mule-train. Of these twenty men were sepoys of the Guide Corps, who did good service throughout the expedition on guard and escort duty. The management of the camp followers and all baggage arrangements were under the immediate charge of the secretary to the mission. Excellent discipline was maintained the whole time. All cases of misconduct were brought before Colonel Gordon, whose duty was to punish and reward; Mr. Forsyth, of course, never interfering in small matters. Dr Stolickza's death casts a shade over the perfect success of the expedition. Socially he was beloved and respected by all the officers with whom he was working; and all who ever knew him will regret the loss of a sterling friend. As a man of science in his own particular line he had few equals; and few were more clever or better read. He was one of those students of German type so rarely met with out of Germany, who after receiving a liberal education in early life, devoted himself later on to the prosecution of one special study—that of geology and natural history. He worked in Yarkund with a zest worthy of his thorough theoretical knowledge, and succeeded in securing a collection of geological specimens which wanted only his description to make it as interesting and perfect as those of countries which have been open to us for years. Dr. Stolickza was unmarried. He has a brother serving as Captain in an Austrian cavalry regiment and some sisters married in Vienna. It is said he was looking forward anxiously to seeing his brother again shortly before his death. There are likely to arise some complications about his property. He made a will, and nominated Mr. Reinhold, Austrian Consul in Calcutta, as his trustee; but it has not been properly attested, and is looked upon, I believe, as informal. Had he died in India the Administrator-General would have taken over his property; but as a matter of fact he has died in independent territory, and the question of that officer's authority over the deceased's property is now in dispute. Dr. Stolickza's collections have been carefully packed for transmission to the trustees of the Indian Museum. It is to be hoped, however, that the work of editing his notes will be entrusted to an officer of the geological department out here, who would have the advantage of Dr. Bellew's assistance in clearing up doubtful passages in the manuscript.

Captain Chapman arrives in a few days from Rawul Pindee, where he has been selling off the spare baggage animals and the presents officially received during the expedition.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Basti, 12th August.—Average rainfall thirty-five tenths; enough rain to remove apprehension. Slight outbreak of cholera in north-east.

Gorakhpur, 12th August.—Alternate rain and sunshine throughout the week. Fall from seventeen to fifty-seven tenths, doing great good. Early rice cutting begun. More rain wanted for jarhan (late rice crop).

Ghazipur, 12th August.—Rainfall from thirty-three to sixty-four tenths. Crops doing well, except on very low lands. Flood in Ganges slightly subsiding.

Mirzapur, 10th August.—Rainfall twenty-nine to seventy-two tenths, with intervals of sunshine. Much damage done to crops in the Ganges valley by the flood, but agricultural prospects on the whole very good. Flood in Ganges subsiding.

Benares, 10th August.—Rainfall twenty-five to forty-six tenths; rain steady and very beneficial to rice, though a little too much for other crops, especially on low lands. Prospects satisfactory.

Azimgarh, 9th August.—Rainfall ten to sixty-eight tenths. Some injury done to sugarcane by rain.

Juanpur, 8th August.—Rainfall twenty-five to fifty-seven tenths, doing much good to rice and to all crops.

Allahabad, 12th August.—Rainfall thirty tenths. Prospects good.

Banda, 17th August.—Rainfall seventeen to forty-eight tenths; some damage done by floods to crops in northern parganas. Later kharif sowings going on. Crops sown look healthy.

Kirwi, 10th August.—Rainfall twenty-three tenths. Crops promise very well.

Hamirpur, 8th August.—Rainfall seven to twenty-nine tenths, without fine weather between. Crops on low lands along Jumna and Betwa destroyed by floods; other crops promise well. Kharif sowings still backward.

Jalaun, 8th August.—Rainfall two to twenty tenths. Prospects good.

Jhánsi, 12th August.—Average rainfall seventeen tenths. Kharif prospects good. More rain wanted in south of district.

Cawnpore, 12th August.—Average rainfall twenty-nine tenths. Prospects good.

Fatehgarh, 12th August.—Continuous rainfall (forty-one to seventy-eight tenths), injuring kharif prospects.

Agra, 12th August.—Rainfall one to forty tenths. Rain seasonable; break has done good.

Muttra, 10th August.—No rain since last report until today. Steady rain now falling.

Aligarh, 12th August.—Average rainfall seventeen tenths. Prospects good.

Meerut, 12th August.—Rainfall ten tenths. Crops promise well.

Saharanpur, 12th August.—Rainfall seven tenths. Prospects very good.

Bijnour, 10th August.—Rainfall twelve to twenty-two tenths. Prospects improved since last report.

Moradabad, 12th August.—Rainfall twenty-eight tenths. Prospects generally good, but bhur land water-logged.

Bareilly, 12th August.—Rainfall fifty-four tenths. Prospects good.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

COMETS.

(*Spectator.*)

Of all the objects with which astronomers have to deal, Comets are the most mysterious. Their eccentric paths, their marvellous dimensions, the strange changes to which they are subject, have long been among the most striking of the wonders of astronomy. There is something specially awe-inspiring, too, in the thought of the gloomy domains of space through which the comet that visits our system for a brief time has for countless ages been travelling. Ordinary modes of measuring space and time fail us, indeed, in speaking of these wonders, or at least convey no real meaning to to the mind. If the comet, for instance, which is now a conspicuous object in our northern skies be of this order—if, as our comet-tracker Hind begins to suspect, its path in our neighbourhood is parabolic, so that either it has an enormously long period of revolution, or has come to us across the interstellar spaces themselves,—how useless is it to set down the array of numbers representing the extension of its path, or the years during which the comet has been voyaging through desert space! The comets indeed which come from the star-depths—and observation renders it all but certain that some have done so—cannot in any case have pursued a voyage less than twenty billions of miles in length, and cannot have been less than eight million years upon the road. That, too, was but their latest journey. From the last sun they visited to our own sun, such was their voyage; but who shall say how many such voyages they had pursued, or how many they will complete after leaving our sun's neighbourhood, before the time comes when some chance brings them near enough to a disturbing planet to cause their path to become a closed one? And even those comets which are now known to follow a closed path, returning again and again to the neighbourhood of the sun, need only be studied thoughtfully to present similarly startling conceptions. No matter what theory of their origin we adopt, we are brought face to face with the thought of time-intervals so enormous that practically they must be viewed as infinite. If we take the assumption that a comet of this order had been travelling on a path of parabolic or hyperbolic nature towards our sun, had been captured by the disturbing attraction of a planet, and compelled thenceforth to circuit on an oval path of greater or less extent, yet according to all laws of probability, how many times must it have flitted from star to star before it was thus captured! For the chances are millions to one against so near an approach to a planet as would ensure capture. But if, appalled by the enormous time-intervals thus revealed to us, we turn from that assumption, and find within the solar system itself the origin of the periodic comets, how strange are the theories to which we are led! Those comets which come very near to the sun may have had a solar origin; and those which approach very near the path of one of the giant planets may have been propelled from out of such a planet when in its sun-like youth. Even then, however, other comets remain which are not thus to be accounted for, unless we regard them as derived from planets outside Neptune, hitherto undetected, and perhaps detectable in no other way. And when we have taken such theories of cometary origin, not, indeed, for acceptance, but to be weighed amongst possibilities, how stupendous are the conceptions to which we are thus introduced! *Suns* (for what is true of our sun may be regarded as probable of others) vomiting forth cometic matter, so violently as to communicate velocities capable of bearing such matter to the limits, or beyond the limits of the solar system: *planets* now passing through later stages of their existence, but presented to us, according to such theories, as once in a sun-like condition, and at that time capable of emulating the comet-expelling feats of the great central sun.

Are these thoughts too wild and fanciful to be entertained? They may appear so; yet where are we to find others less amazing? The comets of the various orders—short-period, long-period, and non-periodic—are *there*. Their existence has to be in some way accounted for; or if such explanation is at present impossible, as seems likely, we may yet follow the various lines of reasoning which present themselves. And we have very little choice. Take a comet of long period passing near the orbit, let us say, of Uranus,—even as Tempel's comet, the parent of the November meteors, is known to do. Either that comet has been gathered in from outer space by the sun, and compelled to follow its present path by the disturbing influence of Uranus, or else—what? Only two other theories are available. Trace back the comet's path in imagination, round and round that oval path, which carries it across the paths of Uranus and the earth but nowhere else brings it within millions of miles of any possible disturbing influences. Rejecting the earth as insufficient in attractive might (or, at least, so inferior to Uranus as to leave us in no doubt in selecting between the two), we have only during the past of the comet, as so traced, the planet Uranus to which we can refer it. We have rejected the attractive influence of Uranus; but two other influences remain? Eruptive action in a former sun-like state, an action corresponding to the eruptive processes known to be taking place in the sun,

required of the entrance to the Gulf of Cutch, and the principal mouths of the Indus.

Banks at the mouths of great rivers require periodical examination, as well as the bars of minor rivers; for there are constant alterations in the forms of banks, and this important service demands the continuous attention of three or four vessels round the whole coast of India. Another very important point is the connection of the land and sea surveys, which will be easy along some parts of the coast; especially that of Kattiwar, where Colonel Walker's Topographical Survey offers facilities; and on the unsurveyed coast from Point Palmyras to Bimlipatam, where Colonel Saxton has formed a line of secondary triangulation. The progress of the Great Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys renders this connection easy of attainment, and will be a great advantage by making both land and sea surveys more serviceable and complete.

With reference to the great and growing importance of the mercantile marine, and especially of the coasting trade, the Government of India are ready to accept the responsibility of completing and maintaining the charts of the Indian coast-line from the Packchan estuary, at the southern extremity of Tonsserim, to Somniani Bay on the western limit of Sind; including the Andaman, Nicobar, and Laccadive Islands, and the Mergui Archipelago. But the surveys of the Persian Gulf and Straits of Malacca, of the Arabian coasts and Red Sea, must be looked for from the Admiralty, and must be executed at Imperial expense. When the old East India Company had a monopoly of the trade from Mocha to China, the provision of charts for all the coasts over that vast area became a part of their obvious duty. But such responsibilities no longer appertain to the present Government, which is only bound to provide for the safe guidance of vessels along the coasts, and into the ports of British India.

It is proposed that the new system for the provision of accurate charts shall be controlled by a superintendent of marine surveys, to reside in India, who will regulate the proceedings of surveying vessels, supervise the plotting and the reproduction of charts by photozincography, maintain a correct record of buoys and lights, and transmit the earliest information of any changes. The officer recommended to fill this important and responsible post is Captain Taylor, than whom no man living has a more intimate acquaintance with Indian marine surveys, or takes a deeper interest in their efficiency. The charts will finally be printed and published in England by the hydrographer to the Admiralty. The surveying flotilla will, it is proposed, consist of five sailing vessels, which can be provided from those already in the marine service at Bombay and Calcutta; and each will be supplied with a steam pinnace; and there will be one fair-sized steam tender. The sailing vessels will generally be at anchor, and will be used as marks for the steam pinnaces, while they are away surveying. It will be a very difficult matter to find a sufficient staff of surveyors in the present depressed condition of the surveying service in the Royal Navy, for no young officers are now trained for this important work, and when a vacancy occurs, even in the most responsible posts, it is no easy matter to fill it up. Probably it will be found necessary to train some of the younger officers to surveying work. One very important part of the complement of officers in surveying vessel, which is so utterly neglected by the Admiralty, will not, it is hoped, be overlooked in India. No one who is acquainted with the work of Dr. Carter can doubt the advisability of appointing to every surveying vessel, a medical officer who is also a naturalist, and who is possessed of general scientific taste and acquirements. The opportunities offered, during service in a surveying vessel, for observing and collecting, are so exceptional, that it would be shameful to neglect them.

It is hoped that the work may be commenced, in the end of the present year, with the unsurveyed portion of the coast between Point Palmyras and Bimlipatam, and perhaps also the Megna mouths of the Ganges; and the surveys will be carried on in communication with Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor-General, and will be connected, wherever it is possible, with the points of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The completion of the marine surveys is now considered by the Government of India to be a work of pressing necessity; and thus they will once more be restored to efficiency, and due provision will be made for the safety of the vast and increasing mercantile fleet which visits the ports of India every year, and is constantly navigating along its coasts.

THE STRASBURG LIBRARY.

(*Manchester Examiner and Times.*)

Strasburg owes its first public library to Jacob Sturm von Sturmeck, sheriff and inspector of schools, who, by its foundation, in 1531, sought to benefit the many students of art, science, and literature who found a home in the famous imperial city. The library grew, and had a prodigious appetite, which assimilated various large libraries, and was fed by many generous donations and legacies. It was connected with the Strasburg High School, which in 1566 became an academy, and in 1621 a university. It afterwards passed into a Protestant academy, which, in 1808, became a seminary of the Augsburg Confession.

The municipal library is little more than a century old, and originated in a devise by which the large collection of Professor Schopflin became the property of the city in consideration of an annuity of 2,400*f.*, the learned collector reserving to himself the use of the books during his own lifetime. He died in 1771, and the magistracy, sensible of the old truth that union is strength, very wisely sought to join their collection with that of the university, and an agreement was entered into by which Schopflin's books were united to the other collection, whilst still remaining the property of the city. This was obviously the wisest course to take, and in adopting it the Strasburgers offered an example worthy of imitation, for whilst there can be no objection to the multiplication of popular libraries, those intended more especially for study and research only suffer from a needless rivalry.

A state of things like that which has been asserted of Paris, where the grammar is in one library, the chrestomathy in a second, and the dictionary in a third, is not conducive either to study or sound scholarship. The joint library was deposited in the Temple Neuf, which was destroyed in the bombardment of August 24, 1870. The German Government are restoring to the modest Protestant seminary its ancient glories as a university, or rather, are creating a new one on the most extensive scale. It was natural that the *literati* of Germany should sympathise with the ancient German city in the loss of its vast treasures of literature, and a movement was soon commenced for the foundation of a new library by the free gifts of the lovers of science throughout the world. By this means, and aided by the Government, it was hoped to build up a magnificent library for practical every-day use. It was impossible to repair the damage which had been done; it was impossible to restore to the city its long series of Incunabula, extending to 9,300 volumes; it was impossible to restore its Bibliotheque grise of 15,000 pamphlets, relating to the history and social life of the 15th and 16th centuries; it was impossible to restore the Hortus Deliciarum of Herrade de Landsperg, that MS. which written at the end of the 10th century, was famous for the beauty of its illustrations; it was impossible to replace its Codex Argenteus, a prayer book of the 8th or 9th century, written in letters of gold and silver on purple vellum. These and a thousand other rarities and curiosities were irretrievably destroyed, but it was felt that, although nothing could ever repair the losses of the grand old library, which the fortune of war had destroyed, it was still possible to construct a new one, which should be a lasting memento of the sympathy of the learned world for the city of Strasburg. The appeal of the German committee meets with a hearty response, and there is every prospect that for all practical purposes the new library will equal, if not surpass, the old one. The public libraries of Germany have presented their duplicates; 300 German publishers have sent copies of all their publications; from the Emperor downward all the nation has interested itself in the matter, and the Imperial Government will make yearly grants for its sustenance. And other nations have gladly joined in this good work. America, Belgium, and England have all sent their gifts. The United Kingdom has contributed nearly 4,000 volumes. The new library is to be the Imperial Library of the University of Strassburg and Province of Elsass, and its stores will be even more freely accessible than were those of the one whose loss it hopes in some measure to replace. The Strassburg Library, which was destroyed in the bombardment, contained what had once been the ancient Academical Library as well as the City Library; and the New University Library is to be open to all the province, and as a chance of being better managed than its predecessor, and in a more liberal spirit than that which animated the old authorities in fixing the librarian's salary at 1,400*f.* (£56). It should be added that the German Government will pay 600,000*f.* (£24,000) to the Town Council of Strassburg in compensation for the destruction of the Temple Neuf and its contents; and proposed, if this sum was expended for educational purposes, to make a grant of equal amount to the University Library.

We commend these facts to our book-loving friends, and though they are mostly tenacious of their treasures, and would scarcely part with one of their cherished volumes for the value of a "Jew's eye," yet we think the bare recital of these facts should charm some volumes out of their hands and into the possession of the liberal and cosmopolitan Free Imperial Library of Strasburg and Elsass, to be company for the 200,000 volumes which it now possesses.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.*

III.

(Continued from the *Bombay Gazette* of July 30.)

The period which followed the peace of 1783 is the one in which, probably, the British Army reached the lowest point in its eventful fortunes. The abuses which had been growing up in it flourished with increasing and rank luxuriance; and between incapacity in high places, jobbing in commissions and other offices, and the neglect of attention to the wants of the men, it became much out of joint and disorganized. Strange to say, too, a similar decline was seen in most of the great standing Armies kept on foot by the Continental Powers, for the time was one of projects of reform and visions of universal peace, though retrogression with us was perhaps aggravated by the discredit which our American reverses had, in military opinion, cast on our arms. The Guards did not, we may be sure, escape the influence of the general evil, though they suffered less than most other corps; and if a costlier and more splendid uniform made their outward appearance more imposing, they were imperfectly equipped and not well officered. It was at this juncture, when the milit ary force of all the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe was in an unsound and feeble state, that the world was suddenly involved in war by the French Revolution; and England having joined the Allies, after the execution of Louis XVI., a British Army, in which the 1st Guards, with the Coldstreams and Scots, held a prominent place, was sent into the Low Countries, under the Duke of York, to form the right wing of the great Coalition which invaded France in 1793. The two campaigns that followed clearly brought out the defects and shortcomings of the military system of England and all the German States; and France, though upon the verge of destruction, not only rolled back her foes from her borders, but advanced in triumph to the Waal and the Ems. Yet it would be in vain to imagine that the rude levies of half-clad and indisciplined youths which the Convention sent forth in its hour of peril were worthy of the name of real soldiers, and the miserable results of the allied operations were evidently due to the extraordinary and unparalelled blunders of worthless leaders and to selfish disunion in the common cause. In fact these might have been entered without difficulty in the summer of 1793; the great disasters of the ensuing year would, in spite of innumerable faults of generalship, have been averted by concert in the field; and the blame rests in tolerably equal shares on Mack, Cobourg, and the Duke of York, and on the Governments which sanctioned their acts. The conduct of the Guards in this ill-omened struggle—the prelude of many woes to Europe—was not unbecoming their martial renown, though the corps paid the penalty of the want of forethought and maladministration which injured the service. They distinguished themselves at the siege of Valenciennes, and the attacks on the camps of Famars and Cæsar, which ought to have brought the war to an end; and at the siege of Dunkirk they brilliantly repulsed a sally led by the illustrious Hoche. But the immense superiority which they possessed over their brave but generally ill-trained adversaries was most conspicuously seen in the affair of Lincelles, and at Turcoing in the campaign of 1794; on both occasions the Guards ought to have been overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers, yet in both they emerged unscathed or victorious. Nevertheless, the corps was destined to show of how little avail valour is in war without preparation and proper direction; and it suffered frightfully from neglect and want and, probably, from the inexperience of its leaders, during the calamitous retreat of 1794. It is characteristic of that time that, after thus losing two-thirds of his troops, and most signally failings the Duke of York became Commander-in-Chief; though it is fair to add that Mr. Pitt wished to raise Cornwallis to this high station and urged the King not to appoint his son. One of the results of this strange selection was, perhaps, seen in the unfortunate issue of the expedition to the Helder in 1799, which, in Napoleon's judgment, would have proved successful had the Duke been a capable chief. A detachment of the Guards took part in this enterprise, which, notwithstanding the success at Zuyper and Alkmaer, formed another item in the too long list of our reverses in the earlier years of the war.

Our victories at sea, however, in those years more than compensated our failures on land. As the power of France on the Continent increased, the deficiencies of the British Army began to attract more general attention, and real attempts were made to reform the service. Administration was more cared for, Camps of Instruction were formed, in which the troops were drilled and acted together; efficiency was preferred to glitter and show, and some small check at least was placed on favouritism and aristocratic jobbery. From the date of the Expedition to the Helder, a growing improvement may be traced in the organization of our military forces, and the glorious successes of the Peninsular War were in some measure due to the progress made between 1800 and 1807. It is but right to say that the Duke of York—he had become Colonel of the 1st Guards on the death of his uncle, the Duke of Glocester—encouraged in many respects these changes; and though he never possessed the genius of command, he could appreciate the merits of other men, and always displayed a genuine interest in the well-being of the soldier. The 1st Guards, now raised to 32 companies, by the addition of four light companies—the greatest strength they have ever attained—formed a part of the great national army which watched Napoleon in his camp at Boulogne; they served in the expeditions to Sicily and to Walcheren in 1807 and 1809; and they distinguished themselves in the unfortunate attempt against Bergen-op-Zoom in 1814. The Peninsula, however, was the great scene in these years of our military glories; and though the Guards were engaged in this theatre and bore themselves nobly whenever they were tried, they were seldom at the decisive points of the contest. They were not at Roleia and Vimiera; they were not attached to the victorious bands which drove Soult in hasty flight from the Douro, and defeated Victor at Talavera; they took no part, in 1810, in the defence of the Lines of Torres Vedras—the masterpiece of the Great Duke's strategy; they did not join in the murderous assault which carried Badajoz; they were absent from Salamanca and Vittoria; nor did they share in the last triumphs of Wellington as he approached the Garonne. Nevertheless, their Peninsular fame is bright, and it was their lot to endure more than a proportionate share of the toils and hardships of that famous struggle. Their conduct in covering the retreat to Corunna was the admiration of their whole army, and they held the place of honour and danger in that well-fought action. They are, also, specially excepted by Napier, together with the famous Light Division, from the censure generally pronounced on the Army by Wellington after the retreat from Burgos; and they were prominent in the terrible assault to which San Sebastian at last succumbed, and in the series of brilliant operations in which the Duke gradually forced his antagonists from the Pyrenees to the Nivelle and the Adour. Their most notable feat of arms in the Peninsula, however, occurred in an action in which the forces engaged were not large, but which, like Maida and Albuera, was a glorious example of the astonishing power and heroism of British Infantry. A combined English and Spanish force having been despatched, in March, 1811, to compel the French to withdraw from Cadiz, a false movement of the Spanish commander exposed the British, about 4,300 strong, to what seemed certain destruction by Victor, who advanced against them with twice their numbers. Yet, after a most determined struggle, in which the Guards fought with the fiercest courage, and lost nearly a third of the men engaged, the French were fairly obliged to retreat and their antagonists saw with exulting pride the enemy recoil from the slopes of Barrossa. No more desperate encounter occurred during the war, and the victory fully holds a prominent place among the great deeds blazoned on the standards of the Guards.

If the corps, however, saw less fighting in the Peninsula than some other regiment, it was the right arm of Wellington's forces in the memorable Campaign of 1815. The three regiments of the Foot Guards were, on this occasion, formed into one division, under the command of the late General Cooke, the 1st Guards making one brigade, the Coldstreams and the 3d Guards another. Before hostilities actually broke out, the Division was stationed around Enghien, the Duke, watchful above all of his right, and believing that, if Napoleon attacked, he would direct the attack on Mons, having placed his best troops on this wing. When the Emperor made his famous advance on Charleroi upon the 15th of June, the Guards were moved on the British centre; but there can be no doubt that Wellington clung too steadfastly to his original idea; and he sent the Division, in the first instance, as far only as Braine Le Comte, still evidently apprehensive of an advance by Mons. Cooke, however, with prescience that did him honour, pushed the Guards onwards upon Nivelles, soon after mid-day upon the 16th; and this happy inspiration brought to Quatre Bras a reinforcement of the greatest value at a critical and opportune moment. The Division appeared upon the field, after a forced march, at about 5 in the afternoon; and though we do not agree in the view that it turned a not improbable defeat into victory—for by this time the efforts of Ney, in the absence of D'Erlon were well nigh spent—it contributed powerfully to the repulse of the French. The brunt of the battle in this phase, fell on the brigade of the 1st Guards, composed of the 2nd and 3d battalions, which suffered severely alike in clearing the Bois de Bossu from the French infantry, and in pressing Ney as he fell back towards Frasnes. On the ever memorable 18th of June, the guards were again on Wellington's right—the Duke never abandoned his first conception,—and the 1st Brigade was placed to the left of Hougoumont, thrown rather forward in the allied line, while the 2nd was in the immediate rear of that post, the light companies of both brigade holding the Chateau and the adjoining enclosures. During the terrible struggle that ensued, the guards, and more especially the 2nd Brigade, were the soul of the defence of Hougoumont; and though it is a mistake, we think, to say that this point was Napoleon's main object, his left wing, beyond question, suffered enormous loss in its efforts against it, and not improbably this waste of his line precipitated the famous Cavalry charges which, it is now conceded, were wholly premature. While the contest was raging around Hougoumont, the greater part of the 1st Guards were exposed to the continued attacks of the French batteries on the opposite heights; and, when the strife became most intense, they had to resist the most determined and daring attacks of the French horsemen, and to endure the destructive fire of the swarms of skirmishers who, after the occupation of La Haye Sainte, pressed towards the heart of the British position. Nothing, however, could shake this heroic Infantry, which, as Foy said, "seemed rooted to the earth;" and as evening drew on, though thinned and exhausted, the 1st Guards still manfully held their ground. The attack of Bulow on his right appearing over Napoleon now made a last grand effort against Wellington's diminished line; and after sweeping the incline in his front by a fire of unexampled fury, he launched the Old Guard, in two great masses, against the British right and right centre. The advance of these choice and vereran soldiers, whose presence had been the sure pledge of victory on many a doubtful and hardfought field, was a heart-stirring and noble sight; and "the boldest held their breath for a time," as the assailants, "steady as if on parade," though searched through and through by the British guns, moved along the space between La Haye Sainte and Hougoumont, to storm, the fiercely-contested position. The first column, throwing, as it has been said, before it "a shadow of irresistible strength," and filling the air with shouts of triumph, reached, in perfect order, the summit of the ridge; but a pause of this point it encountered an enemy whom no peril could daunt and no renown appal. The 1st Guards, who had hitherto lain down to avoid the fire of the hostile artillery, rose, as it were, out of the earth to their feet, and, seconded by one or two other regiments, poured a volley into the advancing mass, which caused it to hesitate and stagger back. Seizing the occasion, Wellington ordered the charge; the British, converging upon their antagonists, enveloped them in a coil of fire; and though the Old Guard endeavoured in vain to deploy, before long the slowly dissolving array recoiled, beaten, down the bloodstained slope. The fate of the second column of the Old Guard was the same; and its defeat, we believe, was mainly due to a magnificent charge of the 52d, which, under the skilful direction of Colborne, struck the flanks of the mass at the right moment. After the repulse of the Guard, the whole army of the Emperor, as is well known, gave way, and soon became a mere horde of despairing fugitives pursued by the avenging legions of Blucher. Waterloo proved, by a tremendous example, that the days had passed when the bravest horsemen could defeat really good infantry, though armed only with the old musket. It showed, also, in a signal manner how, at least in defence, the formation of the line will repel, and ultimately destroy, the column, provided the line be steady enough to await the onset of the more ponderous mass. For their heroism on this eventful day the 1st Guards received the name of Grenadiers, the veterans whom they had fairly driven back bearing that title in the Old Guard; and now that all is long passed, we may justly say that worthier foes never met each other.

During the long Peace won by Waterloo the annals of the corps present few points that deserve notice. On the death of the Duke of York the command of the Grenadiers was properly conferred on the Duke of Wellington, who held it until he, too, left the scene; and it then passed to the late Prince Consort. In this period the Guards served in Canada and on other foreign stations, as well as in their ordinary places at home; and a detachment was sent to Lisbon in the Expedition of 1826-7. The discipline and appearance of the corps were maintained during this era of repose, but probably, as in other parts of the army, its efficiency was in some degree impaired; and—frequent blot in the British service—its internal arrangements were neglected, while care was bestowed on mere outward show. Those were the days of a drill of rigid precision, of costly uniform and rich epaulettes, of bearskins that choked the soldier; and a military eye could then detect shortcomings in this array of splendour. The great war of 1854 awoke Europe from its prolonged slumber; and a battalion of the Grenadier Guards, formed with the Coldstreams and Scots Fusiliers into a brigade under Sir H. Bentinck, composed part of the 1st Division, which, under the command of the Duke of Cambridge, reached the Crimea on the 14th of September. At the first encounter, along the slopes of the Alma, the corps gave proof of its ancient renown, though we are by no means certain that an exact account of its achievements can even yet be written. The Grenadiers formed the extreme right of the Brigade of Guards, which had on its left the Highland Brigade, under Sir Colin Campbell; and the whole Division was marshalled in the second line, the Light Division being in front, and part of the 2d Division in the far right. The advance of these arrays, on the 20th of September, was a grand and spirit-stirring sight; but the obstacle of the river and of the village of Burlink, which the Russians fired at the right moment, caused much disorder in the first line; and the disadvantage of the close formation when moving to storm a strong position became very apparent. The Light Division, however, pressed boldly forward, with part of the 2d upon its right; and it succeeded in carrying the great battery in its front and in driving back a large Russian column, which at first yielded to its resolute onset. It is difficult to determine what followed; but the result was that the Light Division was before long compelled to fall back under the pressure of overwhelming numbers; and we shall not pretend to decide whether the second line was somewhat slow in giving it support, or whether its zeal was properly restrained to insure order as it crossed the river. The Grenadier Guards, when the passage had been made, moved forward to the aid of their comrades; and forming their ranks in perfect precision, pressed resolutely up the hostile slope, the rest of the second line, with part of the 2nd Division, co-operating in their advance. The Russians in vain attempted to arrest this attack; column after column dissolved before it, and at last the victors triumphantly reached the highest point of the position, and the battle was won. The honour of re-entering the great battery unquestionably belongs to the Grenadier Guards.

The Alma, as we have said, affords proof of the danger of attacking in serried lines, and it must be remembered that at this period arms of precision were almost unknown. It may be said with confidence that this mode of attack will become obsolete in modern war; and a more flexible formation must now be tried, the whole history of infantry being the gradual development of the power of fire, and the substitution of easily handled units for dense, close, and unelastic masses. The next great scene of the exploits of the Guards was the glorious field of Inkerman, the spot we should select as the proudest monument of the tenacity of the British soldier, often as he has displayed this priceless quality. We must confine ourselves, as well as we can, to the deeds of the corps which forms our subject on the ever-memorable 5th of November, premising that even now it is almost impossible to reconcile all the accounts of the battle. The first attack of the Russians, made in numbers that literally seemed to defy resistance, was concentrated against the 2nd Division, and the Grenadier and Scots Fusilier Guards, who already thinned by want and the sword, held a battery on the extreme allied right, overlooking the valley of the Tchernaya. The contest was here a hand-to-hand fight, the Guards struggling against the masses in which they were repeatedly engulfed, when the arrival of the Coldstreams on the field, and the diversion of Cathcart to the right, restored in some measure the unequal contest, and enabled the defenders, who were beginning to give way, completely to regain the threatened position. Meanwhile, however, Cathcart's Division had been checked and its chief killed; and a part of the Grenadiers having advanced too far, the Russians once more pressed boldly on, and endeavoured to crush the handful of men who still retarded the dense flood of their enemies. Again the battle swayed to and fro, the British stubbornly refusing to give way, the assailants, fed by troops from the rear, continuing the prolonged attack, when the absence of supports which might have come up to strengthen the wasted defenders line enabled the Russians to make a combined movement against the front and flank of their foes, which, at one moment, seemed all but fatal. Gathering together all their unbroken men the Russian commanders launched them in force against the exhausted 2nd Division, while columns were despatched to turn the British right, where the fight raged on the slopes round the battery. The Guards wheeled to repel this attack in flank, and still stubbornly held their own; but a part of the Grenadiers were almost cut off, and the position of affairs had become most critical, when this isolated fragment, amid loud cheers, forced its way fiercely through the hostile masses and succeeded once more in baffling the assailants. The arrival of the French gave at last relief to their worn-out allies, and, as is well known, the enemy withdrew ultimately after a struggle, perhaps the most desperate in which a British army was ever engaged. The well authenticated remark of a French General who witnessed the stand made by our troops, "Ma foi! à present je comprends Waterloo," is a sufficient commentary on their conduct that day; and the efforts of the Grenadier Guards may be judged by the fact that their losses upon the field of Inkerman considerably exceeded a third of their numbers.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the closing scenes of the glorious yet tragic Crimean War. The Guards participated in the dreadful sufferings of the army in the winter of 1854; and the Grenadiers, who at the beginning of the campaign were not far from 1,000 strong, dwindled down to 150 half-famished men. In this terrible collapse we see the results of want of preparation and practice in war; and by the early Spring of 1855 the corps had almost ceased to be an organized force. Considerable reinforcements having come out, however, the corps took part in the operation of the siege after the 18th of June, and lost many men in making the last approaches; but Inkerman closed the splendid list of their achievements in the open field. Nearly 20 years have passed, and though the Grenadiers were despatched to Canada in 1861, when war seemed threatened by the affair of the Trent, they were fortunately not obliged to draw the sword which England has sheathed since the Crimean War. On the death of Prince Albert in that year the command of the corps was justly bestowed on its present Colonel, the Duke of Cambridge, and there can be little doubt that in his careful hands a period of inaction has greatly increased, not, as usually has been the case, impaired its efficiency. In looking back at the long career of the illustrious ba nd of which we have traced the services, we have reason, as Englishmen, to regard it with pride. The regiment has had its days of misfortune, but it has been great and terrible in war; and its standards have never been tarnished with disgrace, while they bear many names of immortal glory. Though, too, it is a select and favourite body, it has never been withdrawn from the sternest duties, and its fortunes have always been linked with all that is grandest in the life of the nation.—*Times*, July 20.

*Grenadier Guards: the Origin and History of the 1st or Grenadier Guards. By Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. Hamilton, K.C.B. London, 1874.

THE PETRARCH COMMEMORATION.

(CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.)

PARIS, JULY 20.

In the midst of all the political trouble and turmoil which is exciting Parisians and bringing fresh desolation to the commercial world, there has arisen a small group of men who have succeeded in momentarily diverting public attention from the imbroglio in coarse of representation at the National Theatre. It occurred to these intelligent citizens that the five-hundredth anniversary of the poet Petrarch's death presented a good opportunity of giving people something else to think about than the constitution of the septennat. The idea was no sooner started than everybody began to take almost as much interest in Petrarch as if he had invented a new form of government. The excitement went on increasing in proportion as people found they knew little of Petrarch except his name. There was the element of novelty, so dear to all Frenchmen, in this project of celebrating the anniversary of a man who had lived five hundred years ago. They could only realise such a lapse of time by comparing it with the number of years for which Marshal MacMahon has undertaken to keep the Republicans in order. Those who knew nothing about Petrarch thought the festival was a clever invention of the Minister of the Interior, and only expressed their regret that the Government did not season the septennat with a few more *fêtes*. Those who looked upon Petrarch as an Italian poet second in merit only to Dante, those who have read with never satisfied admiration that surpassingly beautiful *canzoniers* in which the poetical lover sings the charms of the woman whom he worships with Platonic affection, those who have experienced the fascinating influence of that soft Italian tongue when it gives expression in rich and mellow accents to the harmonious lines of Laura's troubadour, were glad to find the world had not grown too old to remember men who have done more for it than many an illustrious warrior or statesman. As it was in Avignon, which is still, perhaps, the most romantic town in France, that Petrarch had composed his most famous song, and as, despite his Italian birth and nature, he had made Avignon, or rather the neighbouring village of Vaucluse, his favourite place of residence, it was a fitting tribute to his memory, and that of his fair companion, that an anniversary should be celebrated in France as well as in Italy. There was some little fear lest this essentially literary *fete* might degenerate into an international political manifestation resembling that which took place at Nice a short time ago. The Italians, however, who have no liking for those intemperate and silly provocations, took the best means of avoiding any such *contretemps* by sending as their delegate to Avignon no less a person than M. di Nigra, their Ambassador at Paris. No better selection could well have been made, for, besides his brilliant literary accomplishments, he is passionately fond of the country to whom Italy owes her independence. So far as the festival has gone at present, nothing has occurred to mar its harmony. The programme of all the rejoicing solemnities and classical revelry would of itself make up a pamphlet. Some two hundred poets, natives of Provence, had assembled at Vaucluse to be present at the distribution of prizes given to the best three composers of sonnets. Before the successful candidates could be crowned the audience listened to several speeches made by dignitaries of the locality, every speech being preceded by a salvo of artillery, which did not a little contribute to the effect of the speaking, and greatly delighted the natives. Then came the banquet at five francs a head, served under the cover of shady trees and bowers, and the real business of the day began with another tournament of toasts. I need only allude to the speech delivered by M. di Nigra, the Italian Ambassador. The following principal passages are worth quoting. They brand, as it were, the *fete* with an official mark. "Gentlemen," he began, "the Italian Committee, which celebrates at Padua and Arqua the same solemnity in commemoration of Petrarch which has caused us to assemble here, has done me the honour to send me to you as its delegate. I have accepted this most honourable mission with a sincere and profound feeling of gratitude, for I am conscious, gentlemen, of the importance of a selection which has allowed me to come in your midst to make the voice of Italy heard conjointly with that of France in the commemoration of the poet whose glory and whose works both belong to the two great Latin nations. . . . It is to her poet, crowned at the Capitol, that Italy owes this opportunity of sending you over the Alps and the sea her best wishes and most cordial friendship. Thanks to his memory, we have before us the most gratifying spectacle—that of seeing united by the same idea two great nations issued from the same blood, bred on the same traditions of art and literature, made to understand, respect, and love each other, and who ought in future to have no other contests than peaceful and fertile struggles of the mind like those which they are sustaining at this moment, to vindicate in all courtesy, each on his own account, with various but equally legitimate titles, the genius and the inspiration of a great poet. For, if Italy has been fortunate enough to have given birth, language, and burial to Petrarch—if she has inspired him with patriotic songs, France has had the merit of retaining him during a long period of years in this privileged corner of Provence which became his second home. Gentlemen, I cannot and I will not conceal the emotion which I feel in setting eyes for the first time on this spot consecrated by genius and beauty. . . . And, to go still further back, I recall with pleasure the brilliant characters of your ancestors, poets and knights, who found in Italy another home, and who invoked as arbitrators in questions of love, illustrious Italian ladies—Beatrix d'Este, Emilie de Ravenne, the Comtesse de Savoie. . . . You know, gentlemen, that there was a time when your beautiful dialect was spoken and taught on the other side the Alps, and that your troubadours have often met with celebrated rivals. The Kings of Sicily have not disdained to play upon the strings of the Provencale lyre. . . . Our castles and our towns resounded with your songs. The ancient traditions common to both nations, hospitality, friendship, literary fraternity, are at this moment being renewed by you by the cordial and distinguished welcome you are giving to the delegate of the Committee of Padua, and by the gracious hospitality extended to him by the worthy representative of your Government. . . . And as the international character of this *fete* affords me the opportunity, permit me to express also, in the name of Italy and her valiant King, the sentiments of immutable gratitude for the generous part which France has taken in our national emancipation. . . . ." The Préfet followed with a profoundly literary speech, and an acknowledgment of the compliment contained in the Italian Envoy's eulogy of Avignon. A bard of Provence, who has acquired a great reputation by his clever imitations of Petrarch, by name Aubanel, delivered a long speech in the Provencale dialect, which was greatly applauded. Another characteristic point of this solemnity was that after some eighteen or twenty speeches had been made, a committee of natives went round, and placed bashy crowns of laurel leaves on the brows of those who had in his opinion made the best speeches. A treble wreath was placed on the head of M. di Nigra. Then there was a general rush to get back to Avignon. The Vaucluse diligences and conveyances of all kinds, never had such a good time. The drivers became prouder than ever of Petrarch, for he became associated in their minds with unlimited fares. The Prefet of Avignon had nominally and formally been to Vaucluse to fetch a bust of Petrarch, which on his return he was to introduce to the inhabitants of Avignon, who were then to break out in exuberant joy and begin to take their part in the *fete*. At half-past five the Prefet, escorted by all the beauty of Vaucluse, entered the gates of Avignon, bearing in his arms the bust of the poet. This was the signal for general enthusiasm which displayed itself by the roaring of brass instruments, the throwing of crackers, and the swaying of banners. Later on, illuminations, made prodigiously effective by the irregular conformation of the streets and houses, raised the spirits of the population to something like frenzy. Innumerable busts of Petrarch could be bought in the town, and as the night drew on men and women joined hands and danced round these busts, singing wild Provencale refrains.

A HUNDRED A YEAR.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The increased cost of living has given rise to a class of publications professing to furnish lessons in economical management, of which *How to live on a Hundred a Year, Make a Good Appearance, and Save Money* (Ward and Lock), may be taken as a fair example. It purports to be written by a lady, who, as she tells us, with a view to inspire respect and to disabuse our minds of any fear of shabbiness in her system, has seen better days. Her parents occupied a good social position in the middle class of life, and she was "brought up as a lady." She is under the impression that not many people have seen much more of the world than she has, or seen it in better style. "My parents," she says, "kept as good an establishment as most people;" a rather indefinite phrase, which reminds one of the lady who, when she was asked her age, said she supposed it was the same as other people's. "I am fully accustomed to all that wealth can obtain, and I know full well the power of the silver key. The landau, with the pair of high-stepping bays and the liveried servants, were (*sic*) at one time all at my command, and everything else in accordance." She adds that she has lived in the best hotels in the United Kingdom, and also on the Continent, and "did everything in first class style, which of course means great expense." She now lives in a little cottage in a country village, but her visiting circles consists of the best people in the neighbourhood, who receive her on an equality with themselves, and none of whom know the depth of her pocket. Her income is only 100*l.* a year, though she expects before long to have 1,000*l.* In the meantime she makes the smaller sum supply all that is really essential to a single lady, living a quiet and rather secluded life. She thus describes the distribution of the money. She gives 12*l.* a year for her house, with 1*l.* 16*s.* taxes. There is a plot of turf in front of the house and a kitchen-garden behind, the walls are covered with ivy, roses, and jasmine, and in the winter the place wears, we are told, "the mantle of sheltered elegance." A mantle of this kind may be supposed to be quite consistent with the severest economy in a country village, and it would greatly simplify accounts if the lady could only obtain a mantle of elegance for herself on similarly easy terms. There is a small entrance-hall, which is a grand way of describing a passage, on each side a sitting-room (dining and drawing-room), at the end a kitchen, then a brew-house, and upstairs three bed-rooms. This is not a dear house at the rent, but no doubt rents are low in country villages. The establishment consists only of the lady and one female servant—a strong and active woman of twenty, to whom she gives £8 a year wages. The mistress took the girl into her service when she was twelve years of age, and trained her entirely herself; and she thinks Mary is now as good a general servant as can be found in these days. It may be that she is a very good servant, but, if so, she is also an unusually cheap one; and the question is how long her mistress expects to keep her. She cannot be always training up servants from twelve years old, and Mary may very naturally wish to better herself. Neither the lady nor the maid ever want for anything in the way of food. They have tea, toast, and cold boiled bacon (being more economical than fried bacon) or an egg, or remnants of meat potted for breakfast. For dinner they always have a change, if only a change in the way of cooking, and cold meat very seldom. They have vegetables and either pudding or tart every day. The garden supplies a sufficient quantity of fruit and vegetables for use, and something more, which is sold and pays for a holiday trip. When the lady buys a chicken or rabbit, she generally makes a point of inviting a friend or two to tea and supper, as she can offer a hot supper, and next day the remains are cooked up again for dinner. It must be presumed, however, either that chickens and rabbits grow to an unusual size in this village, or that the appetites of the villagers are not very keen. A chicken off which three or four persons have to sup and two to dine next day would at least require judicious carving. At the old ladies' tea-parties in Cranford it was thought to be not genteel to eat more than a small quantity of anything, and perhaps the etiquette of this other village imposes a similar obligation.

The writer of this manual gives an account of her expenditure, of which we shall have to say something presently, and she also describes what she calls her "general management." She rises at half-past seven; at half-past eight she has her breakfast, after which she goes through her kitchen and larder, and superintends anything which she thinks requires it. She also sees that the maid arranges everything properly for cooking the dinner, which she insists upon being always nicely served, with a clean tablecloth and the things neatly laid. She always trims the lamps herself ready for evening, and does many other little things to help the girl. She also keeps a sharp eye on the coals. The secret of economizing coal, she says, is to have the fires properly made up with one fair-sized lump of coal and some slack. For the kitchen after dinner riddled cinders are used for slack. She has a gardener at 3*l.* 12*s.* a year to take care of the garden, and spends a couple of pounds in seeds and manure. Our guide is not extravagant in clothes, but she frankly confesses that she had a very good stock of clothes to start with, and all she has to do is to keep it up by repairs and occasional additions. She requires a new dark dress every year; this costs 10*s.* She wears it only in the middle of the day, having an old gown for the morning and an old black silk dress for evening wear. In the summer she has one new dress for general wear, but never gives more than 7*s.* for it. Her dressmaking costs her 10*s.* a year. She has all the work done in the house and assists in it herself. She also has a sewing-machine. Once in three years she has a new black silk dress, which she pays for out of her savings. This is her best dress, and "if," she says, "I am going to a friendly dinner party, or anything that requires something more dressy, I just leave the body of the dress a little way open in front, turn it in, and put on some point-lace, my own work; if more dress than that is required, I wear a black net dress over the silk, and vary it with a change of flowers." "Of course," she adds, "these things are in my stock, as also out-door jackets and shawls." It will be observed, therefore, that she relies in dress to a large extent on the stock in hand. She is very particular about her boots, stockings, and gloves, and pays good prices for them, and here she certainly shows her wisdom. She buys two pairs of new boots every year—one a strong pair, suitable for country wear, made by the village bootmaker, for which he charges 13*s.*, and a pair of town-made boots, at 16*s.* She spends 1*l.* 10*s.* a year on stockings; a guinea on gloves, buying three-and-sixpenny ones, and taking care to clean and mend them regularly. In the morning she wears coloured collars and cuffs to save washing; these cost 5*s.* One new bonnet a year is enough for her, and for that she gives a pound. She also allows herself a trimmed straw hat, at 18*s.* She reserves this for visits, and wears an old one at home. She keeps up her supply of linen by buying 7*s.* 6*d.* worth of calico and making it up herself. She also works embroidery to trim it. We now come to the annual balance-sheet, in which the first item is 73*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for housekeeping expenses. This is at the rate of 6*l.* 2*s.* 6¾*d.* per month, and we have the details of expenditure for that period. 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* is put down for meat and poultry, which at village prices is probably a reasonable amount. Six shillings' worth of bacon is also a fair allowance; but 2*s.* 8*d.* for butter, a shilling for eggs, and a shilling for milk are clearly insufficient, especially as there are frequent puddings; and so is three shillings for beer, if beer is taken regularly. Three shillings' worth of wine may do very well for such a household, especially when supplemented with half-a-cr